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RAYMOND POINCARÉ SUPPORTS HERRIOT POLICY IN SENATE

Confidence Is Voted in French
Prime Minister—Satisfactory
Understanding Is Reached

FRANCE ATTACHED TO CAUSE OF PEACE

Ex-Premier Utters a Warning,
Not an Admonition—Situa-
tion Is Saved

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 12.—Raymond Poincaré voted for Edouard Herriot after hearing his explanations in the Senate. This fact sufficiently reveals the true situation, M. Herriot is regarded by the Senate as the continuator of the Poincaré policy at the London Conference. All the parties in the Senate, Radicals and Conservatives, signed a resolution which was carried by practically the whole of the members, only 17 dissenting. This resolution affirms that France is profoundly attached to the cause of peace, and the Senate expresses confidence in the Government pursuing, in accord with the Allies, the execution of the Treaty of Versailles, to assure France of reparations and security.

While M. Herriot laid more stress than did M. Poincaré on the possibilities of international friendships, he affirms his intention of sticking strictly to the Treaty, not allowing himself to be dispossessed of French rights. France maintains its liberty of action in case of German default, and will not give up pledges except for their equivalent. The Reparation Commission is not to be deprived of its powers.

Ramsay MacDonald has evidently been misinformed about the lengths to which M. Herriot will go. Had he not paid his friend visit and accepted very largely the French viewpoint, there is little doubt that M. Herriot would have fallen last Tuesday. But the situation is saved and M. Poincaré's speech was not an attack but an admonition. It was an analysis of the whole French policy, he will undoubtedly run the risk of being overthrown on his return from London.

Enslavement of Germany Envisaged by Reich Press

By Special Cable

BERLIN, July 12.—The outcome of the Paris conversations has greatly encouraged the Nationalists. The Lokal Anzeiger speaks of the "new great disappointments" and declares that M. Herriot and Mr. MacDonald are preparing a second Versailles Treaty for the enslavement of Germany, but the Democratic press is even more pessimistic. The Berliner Tageblatt points to the grave consequences that the London conference may possibly have on the internal political situation in Germany. Another Liberal paper asks the Allies not to forget that just as the British and French governments have to contend with strong oppositions, the German Government must draw a very active opposition to its support.

The apprehension in labor circles that Germany's workmen will be called upon to bear the chief burden of the Dawes scheme was the subject of conference between the labor union leaders and the Government here yesterday. The workmen, labor union delegates, declared they were being overtaxed already, while the wealthy classes were dealt with most leniently and paid much less than the corresponding classes of other countries.

Dr. Luther, Minister of Finance, tried to quiet them by promising an increase in income tax and a tax on inflation, but he did not believe the State would derive much benefit from a tax on property, since the industrialists, owing to the present financial crisis, were demanding permission to postpone the payment of property tax. This reply, in connection with the statement Dr. Gustav Stresemann made at Elberfeld recently, that Germany could not consent to the internationalization of the eight-hour day, and the Government's endeavors to introduce high protective tariffs, greatly agitating the working classes here. The Government, they aver, wants to pass the Dawes report by their help and then burden them with the payment through direct and indirect taxation, and finally to carry out inner political changes against them.

BRUSSELS, July 11.—The Chamber of Deputies continued yesterday afternoon the discussion of the foreign affairs budget. Carton de Wiart, former Prime Minister, stated that in his opinion, a double mistake was made at Versailles, first in not fixing the penalties for German default. President Wilson proposed the sum of 100,000,000,000 gold marks, which was accepted by Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, but Georges Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George refused, so as not to disturb public opinion in their countries. The second mistake was in including war pensions in the German debt. Emile Vandervelde, Socialist, said he approved of the foreign policy of his Government, adding that Georges Theunis and Paul Hymans, in their visit would have the support of the whole Parliament.

Boston Yard Honored by Visit From U. S. Secretary of Navy



CURTIS D. WILBUR RECEIVED BY OFFICIALS AS HE ALIGHTS FROM AUTOMOBILE

TEN ARE ADDED TO CANADIAN HOUSE

Redistribution Bill Increases Rep-
resentation on Prairie

OTTAWA, Ont., July 12.—(Special)—An additional 10 seats are provided for in the Redistribution Bill which was presented in Parliament last night. A special committee has been toiling over the measure since March last and has come to an agreement on all but four ridings under the new bill. There will be 245 members in the House of Commons instead of 235 as at present and the unit of representation will be 36,283.

Nova Scotia alone will have fewer members, 14 instead of 16, Quebec being the pivotal Province of redistribution is unchanged, with its 65 members. Ontario, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island remain the same with 82, 11 and 4, respectively. Saskatchewan increases from 15 to 17; Manitoba from 16 to 21; Alberta from 12 to 16, and British Columbia from 13 to 14.

The Yukon retains its one representative. As a result of the re-shuffling of constituencies, Toronto gets four new seats, Montreal one, Winnipeg one, and Vancouver one. The increase in representation from the prairie provinces pre-figures the possibility of a strengthening of the Progressive Party at the next federal election.

Mexico City.—The Japanese Government has addressed a communication to the Mexican Federation of Chambers of Commerce, requesting to be placed in touch with Mexican producers for the purpose of placing orders for raw materials previously purchased in the United States.

Dublin (A).—The new army bill of the Socialist or Irish Free State Government, just introduced in the Dail, imposes on all officers a new form of oath. In addition to the ordinary oath to obey orders, the officers will have to swear that they "will not join or be members of or subscribe to any political society or organization, whatever, or any secret society whatever."

Geneva.—Charles C. Bauer of New York, officially representing the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association, has arrived here and has established the offices of an international club to assist the League in the reception of a large number of Americans who are coming here to study League activities.

Washington.—Practically all important industries showed decreased employment during the last two months as compared with a year ago. Largest reductions in pay rolls were reported in the automobile, iron and steel and women's clothing business.

London (A).—The Dean of Lincoln has just returned home from America, where, for the second time in two years, he went successfully for funds to add to the Lincoln Cathedral Repair Fund. Last year the dean collected about \$30,000 in the United States. This year he received \$15,000 more, most of it along the eastern seaboard. The cathedral at Lincoln is one of the standard sights for tourists in England.

Ottawa.—Movies and stories depicting Mounted Police as dashing heroes in blue trousers and red jackets, glittering with buttons, were frowned upon yesterday as unwelcome publicity by Col. Courland Starnes, commissioner of the R. C. M. P. in an address before the twentieth annual convention of the Chief Constables' Association of Canada.

Albany.—Gasoline has dropped to 18 cents a gallon here and to 17 cents in Schenectady.

SECRETARY OF NAVY INSPECTS FACILITIES OF BOSTON YARD

British Firm to Build New Zealand Works

By Special Cable

ANGLAND, N. Z., July 12.—The largest contract of the kind made here this morning by Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, Repair and Improvement work at the yard would be temporarily curtailed because of lack of appropriations by Congress to finance the construction.

At least half a dozen ships will have to wait several months for necessary repairs because of what Secretary Wilbur described as "the inertia of a large body."

Secretary Wilbur arrived in Boston in the middle of the morning from Portsmouth, N. H., where he had been inspecting naval facilities and will return to Washington tonight. Nearly 800 shipyard workers will be thrown out of work at the end of this month because of lack of money to keep the navy drydock working on full schedule, according to Mr. Wilbur. They have been working on the construction of the fuel and supply ship Whitney, he explained, and this vessel is expected to be completed by that date. Work for them to do could be provided for most of them if Congress had appropriated adequate funds for the Navy Department, said the Secretary.

Mr. Wilbur is here partly to investigate the disposal of the wartime naval construction plant at Squantum, which the Government is desirous of selling. A short time ago the Navy Department was about to issue a call for bids on the plant, but according to Mr. Wilbur, this was withheld on request of Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, who seemed to think it might be put to some better use than if it were sold indiscriminately. Secretary Wilbur added that he might meet an unknown private bidder for the plant who is said to be a Boston man.

Accompanied by Rear Admiral Julian L. Latimer, judge advocate, and by Capt. Walter R. Gherard, aide-de-camp, Secretary Wilbur arrived from Portsmouth shortly after 10 o'clock. He was received by the Commandant of the Navy Yard and other officers, and received the traditional salute of 19 guns from the U. S. S. Southey. His first words after shaking hands with the receiving party were, "And now, let's go aboard the old Constitution. I'm very curious to see it."

The Secretary visited the Fore River shipyard, the Hingham navy station and the South Boston drydock this afternoon, after lunching with the Commandant.

The U. S. S. Utah, one of the boats mentioned by Mr. Wilbur as being in need of repairs, leaves Boston next Monday with 300 naval reservists aboard for a practice cruise of two weeks. It has to make similar cruises from Charleston, S. C., and from Hampton Roads, Va., without going into drydock, owing to lack of ready money. The Florida will arrive from Newport, R. I., within the next few days and was scheduled to be thoroughly overhauled, fitted with a double-bottomed hull and equipped with oil-burning engines. All this is made impossible by lack of funds, said Secretary Wilbur.

RESERVES ON ANNUAL CRUISE
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 12.—Naval Reservists of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, comprising the third naval district, begin today their annual tour of duty abroad. Nine vessels will be manned by reserves, and with one exception will cruise in New England waters, assembling in New York harbor on July 26 for the annual inspection. Six Eagle boats and three light craft comprise the fleet.

London.—Andrew W. Mellon on arrival here stated that his visit was to be a private one and that he was going to enjoy a holiday in England.

LA FOLLETTE BALKS ON RADIO SPEECHES; PREFERS GESTURES

Agrees There Are Advantages—
May Be Converted to Modern-
ism by Son and Manager

By GEORGE T. ODELL

WASHINGTON, July 12.—While John W. Davis, the Democratic nominee for President, intends to take his candidacy to the people of the whole United States in a speech-making tour that will include every section, both President Coolidge and Senator Robert M. La Follette will conduct their campaign mainly from the "front porch."

The President already has let it be known that he intends to spend most of the summer in the White House, and as yet no arrangements for speeches by him have been made beyond his speech of acceptance when he is formally notified of his nomination. His campaign managers do expect, of course, that he will make other speeches during the campaign, not only over the radio from Washington, but also several before meetings in some of the larger cities. Those, however, will not come until fall, and remembering the change of plans made by President Taft in 1912, when he, too, was engaged in a three-cornered contest, the Coolidge managers are not announcing their plans very far ahead.

La Follette favors radio. Mr. La Follette also is planning to use the radio as a medium for reaching the people most of the time during his campaign, but he too will make a few speeches in the larger cities. For the present he will remain in Washington. Later in the summer he will probably go to Madison, or rather to his farm which is near that city, where he will be in easy reaching distance of the Chicago headquarters, which his campaign manager, John M. Nelson, already has opened.

The Senator's son, Robert M. La Follette Jr., is now engaged in studying the question of how the radio can best be used by his father in the campaign. The Senator has never spoken into a microphone, and so has never had the experience of addressing an unseen audience. Two things about the radio rather appall him. In the first place, throughout his public career he has made thousands of speeches, and always he has depended on a great deal of gesture and facial expression to carry his audience along with him. In other words, the Senator's dramatic training and instinct have always been part of his speech-making equipment.

Another thing is that partly on account of the expense and partly because experts have told him that radio audiences will not listen to long speeches, Senator La Follette is faced with the problem of making short addresses of from 15 to 30 minutes. That is another thing that he is unaccustomed to. He holds the record in the Senate for the longest speech that was ever delivered, but he has never tried for the short distance record.

However, the radio will be his chief means of reaching the public with his voice in this campaign and Mr. La Follette insists that he will be able to conform to the rule.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action is being held today in the office of William H. Johnston, chairman of that organization. This meeting is preliminary to the full meeting of the National Committee next Friday. Today's session is chiefly concerned with planning ways and means of raising funds and for the work that is to be done in every state.

Contributions System
The Conference for Progressive Political Action is composed of labor and farmer organizations and other independent political groups. The appeal is to be made to labor especially to contribute to the campaign fund of Senator La Follette by giving one day's wages. It is understood that this appeal will be worded something like this: "Senator La Follette has given 40 years to fighting your battles, will you give one day's pay to put him in the White House?" Such an appeal if answered by a million workers would yield a large sum.

George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, chairman of the Republican Central Campaign Committee, declared today that the nomination of John W. Davis will make it necessary for the Republicans to concentrate a good deal upon the East. He thinks that the New York office will be of more importance in the Coolidge campaign than the Chicago office. But he declared that the President has no intention of relinquishing the western states to Mr. La Follette without a struggle, and the Republicans will therefore make a hard fight to retain their hold upon the north-west.

So far as the campaign for the control of the Senate is concerned, Senator Moses was outspoken in saying that the nomination of Mr. Davis has not improved the chances of the Republicans. They will be particularly handicapped in West Virginia, where the fact that Davis is a candidate will make it more difficult for the Republicans to elect a Senator in that state.

The Senator sees a possibility that Mr. Davis will be strong in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware, and other states in the east, and he points out that it would be possible for the Democratic candidate to be elected by the solid south, plus a group of eastern states. He predicts, moreover, that the Davis campaign will have plenty of money. Trouble for the

Dominions' Presence at Parley Debated

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

London, July 12

THE question of Dominion representation at the forthcoming London conference has been under consideration. The Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, and several members of his Cabinet had a consultation on the subject with the high commissioners of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Irish Free State, and Lord Olivier, Secretary of State for India. It is an open secret that the Dominions would like to be represented at all conferences affecting the whole Empire, but this would not be acceptable to other powers participating. Among the suggestions made is that the Dominions should for this occasion agree to be represented by a single delegate—preferably, but not necessarily, by Mr. MacDonald, and the arrangements for other conferences should be discussed as soon as possible.

LAND PARTY OPENS STATE CAMPAIGN

"Single-Taxers" Put National
Ticket in Field—Start Drive
in Massachusetts

Campaigning for a fifth presidential nominee, one put up by the party formerly known as "Single-Taxers," has already begun in 25 states and is to be carried into at least five more within the next few months. Presidential electors pledged to the ticket of the organization, now called the Commonwealth Land Party, are having their names placed on the ballots for the November elections.

In Massachusetts, the nominees of the party for state offices and for electors have accepted the nominations and workers are now busy obtaining the 1000 signatures necessary to put them on the ballot. Henry H. Pierce of West Haverhill is proposed for Governor of the Commonwealth, George D. Ashgate of Boston for Lieutenant-Governor, and Hollis C. Joy of Boston for United States Senator.

The national convention of the Commonwealth Land Party was held several months ago in New York and a program drafted. William J. Wallace of Newark, N. J., was named for President on the first ballot, and P. C. Lincoln of Cleveland, O., was put up as his running mate. Both are characterized as "successful business men." Mr. Wallace ran for President on the single tax platform in 1912.

Robert C. Macauley of New York, recently in Boston helping to organize the "single-taxers" of Massachusetts so as to present a solid front in the November elections.

The Commonwealth Land Party, as its former name implied, stands for abolition of all taxes that are levied upon land and rentals. Their stand is based on their slogan, "The earth is the birthplace of all mankind," and upon the contention that the land "has become the private property of a few," in violation of this axiom. Everyone has an equal and inalienable right to its use, says the party platform, which adds:

As a result of permitting land owners to take for private purposes the rent of land, which belongs to the community, it becomes necessary to impose the burden of taxation on the products of labor and industry, which are the rightful property of individuals to which the Government has no moral right. The struggle for existence is not fundamentally one between Capital on one hand and Labor on the other, but between Capital and Labor on the one hand and land monopoly on the other.

The party opposes the income tax as a communistic in principle and urges the substitution of land taxes for this levy. The income tax leaves undisturbed the source from which all unjustly obtained incomes are derived. Reserve of land earnings, the party platform declares, is the full rent of land to be collected by the Government in place of all direct and indirect taxes and that all buildings, machinery, implements, and improvements on land, all industry, thrift and enterprise, all wages, salaries, incomes and every product of labor or intellect, be entirely exempt from taxation.

The party has a national committee whose members represent 37 states, but it is not thought that sentiment is sufficiently strong in some states to warrant nomination of electors.

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DEMOCRATIC PARTY HARMONY EVIDENT AS LEADERS UNITE

Strife and Grievances Vanish as
Defeated Candidates Rally
to Davis-Bryan Ticket

McADOO IS READY TO WORK FOR DAVIS

Californian Says Nominee Stands
for Progressivism—W. J. Bryan
Also Swings Into Line

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP).—William G. McAdoo, before sailing for Europe today, said he would give the Davis-Bryan ticket his "cordial support" and that he would take part in the campaign on his return in September. "I am satisfied that Mr. Davis is in full accord with the progressive program outlined in the Democratic platform," he said. "I am confident that as President he would faithfully execute the party's mandate."

Referring to criticism from some quarters against Mr. Davis because of his connections with certain interests as a lawyer, Mr. McAdoo said: "Mr. Davis's high character, integrity and services should satisfy every apprehension of this sort."

Doubts Not Justified

Mr. McAdoo's statement in full follows:

Mr. Davis and I have been friends for the last 12 years and I had the pleasure of discussing the political situation with him yesterday. The great body of progressive Democrats who supported me so strongly in the convention has been anxious to know my attitude toward Mr. Davis's candidacy. My visit was for the purpose of learning from Mr. Davis his views on the important issues before the country, and as to his complete sympathy with the progressive program outlined in the Democratic platform.

Mr. Davis's professional connections and his associations with great banking houses and industries are, of course, well known. I have raised doubt in the minds of many as to his progressive program. I am satisfied that Mr. Davis's high character, integrity and services should satisfy every apprehension of this sort. I am confident that as President he would faithfully execute the party's progressive program. I did not believe this. I could not render aid, because I have always believed that the interests of the people should not be subsordinated to a merely selfish partisanship.

Progressives Will Co-operate
There is deep-seated determination on the part of the progressive forces within the Democratic Party, and those outside of it desiring to co-operate to form a prompt and decided action on the part of the next Administration for solution of the pressing problems of agriculture, transportation, tariff, taxation and foreign relations which have been so horribly mismanaged by the Republican Administration.

The influence and power of these progressive forces must not be dissipated by division between various political movements; they must rather be consolidated and used like a great, irresistible battering ram of that party, which offers the best instrumentality for service to the people.

Clearly there is no promise in the Republican Party, or clearly there is no promise in the Democratic Party, or this progressive influence is wasted and vigorously used within that political organization. The hope of gradual reforms and progress is unlikely to be realized at this time through the Democratic Party, though any of its opponents may so believe.

I shall therefore give the Davis-Bryan ticket my cordial support and shall take part in the campaign on my return, as I have done in the past.

Mr. McAdoo sailed on the Home City with his wife and two daughters for a six weeks' visit in France, Spain and Portugal.

Among those who bade him farewell was David Ladd Rockwell, who managed his national campaign. When recognized by persons on the pier and aboard the liner, Mr. McAdoo smiled and doffed his hat.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 12.—Remnants of the Democratic Party, which were reported to be scattered to the four winds, following the dramatic window of the national convention here, are being pieced together again into a normal and united force, according to a survey made by political observers. Party chiefs and rank and file are rallying about their leaders, John W. Davis and Charles W. Bryan. Party harmony again is in sight.

So-called personal grievances are being brushed aside. Factions, to some degree, seem to be inviting peace overtures. Defeated candidates are congratulating the winners and more than that, paying personal visits. William G. McAdoo did much to allay party gloom by his visit to Mr. Davis and his pledge to work for victory. William Jennings Bryan, who endeavored to turn back the Davis tide in the convention—just before the tidal wave—also has told John W. Davis that he will take off his coat and put his shoulder to the wheel. The McAdoo move, however, is looked upon with more significance in Democratic political circles, because there was much speculation

concerning what Mr. McAdoo's attitude would be following his defeat. He has won much praise for his move. Bernard Baruch, a strong McAdoo backer, was among the first to congratulate the victorious ticket. Governor "Al" Smith did not hesitate either to join the ranks directly after the nomination so as to add strength and harmony to the party.

What Tammany will do is causing some apprehension. Mayor Hylan, once the enemy of Tammany, now has a good-sized following in it, and though he could hardly make much headway himself, it is believed he might split the organization and wreck the party's hopes in this State if he came out against the ticket.

NEW PEACE SOCIETY BACKS DRAFT PLAN

Just Incorporated in California, It Will Teach War Futility Through Motion Picture

By a Staff Correspondent
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., July 12.—Articles of incorporation for a "World Peace Society," with headquarters in San Francisco, have been filed with Frank C. Jordan, Secretary of State for California. The society is made nonpolitical, nondenominational, and barred to no race or creed, its "sole purpose being to abolish war and bring universal peace to all nations."

Lionel Sterling of Los Angeles is named president of the society. In an interview for The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Sterling said:

"We have been organized informally for about a year. A wealthy Californian, whose name I am not now at liberty to divulge, is financing the peace movement, which is to be extended around the world. We shall stress the educational side, and the motion picture will be used to teach the futility of war. Sensationalism will be avoided, for only as we learn to think about and love the amenities of peace and good will can war be outlawed."

The motion picture plan is a fine contribution to the cause of world peace. It will bear good fruit. It is just such ideas as this that the World Peace Society will promote and keep fresh before public thought. The conscription of wealth equally with man power in time of war would help to prove quickly how futile of war is actually "inevitable" and how much it is based purely on commercial selfishness and the play for power.

The World Peace Society, the National League for Peace and Freedom and similar organizations are organizing protest against "Mobilization Day" as scheduled by the War Department for Sept. 12.

DETROIT "Y" WIDENS SERVICE
DETROIT, July 12 (Special Correspondence).—Extension of the Detroit Young Men's Christian Association work into outlying parts of the city will be the goal of a new department which is being perfected here by William P. Harris, of the Chicago Y. M. C. A. The department of branch development, as it will be known, will seek to interest residents of the districts selected for development, and to erect branches. There are four branches of the local association now, one in Highland Park and three in Detroit.

EVENTS TONIGHT
Theaters
Copley—"A Successful Calamity," 8:20.
Keith—"Vaudeville," 8:30.
Tremont—"In Banville," 8.
Wilbur—"Fay Bainter in 'The Dream Girl,'" 8:10.
St. James—"Kempy," 8:15.
Photoplays
Colonial—"The Thief of Bagdad," 2:10, 8:10.
Park—"Secrets," 2:20, 8:20.

MONDAY'S EVENTS
Lecture-Stories, Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, 3 p. m.
National Shoe & Leather Exposition, Mechanics Building. Opening day.
RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES
MONDAY
WNAC, The Shepard Stores, Boston, Mass., 1279.
10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club talks.
1 p. m.—Shepard Colonial Orchestra.
4 p. m.—Copley-Plaza Trio.
6 p. m.—Children's half-hour.
6:30 p. m.—WNAC dinner dance, Hotel Westminster.
7:10 p. m.—"Jimmicks," Billy B. Van of "The Dream Girl."
8:10 p. m.—From the Copley Theater, "Wallpapers," a domestic incident by Margaret Kaye and Cyril Fitch. "Candida," a comedy by George Bernard Shaw.

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WALK-OVER'S FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

ONE look at the Walk-Over Angle oxford and you know why oxfords are so popular for sport wear this summer. Walk-Over style, snug fit, and comfort have made oxfords the leading tailored sport style in a season of tailored shoes.

ANGLE OXFORD
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LA FOLLETTE BALKS ON RADIO SPEECHES; PREFERS GESTURES

(Continued from Page 1)

Republicans in some of the eastern states is also seen by Senator Moses because the great business interests of this section which have been friendly to President Coolidge are also friendly to Mr. Davis.

U. S. ALOOFNESS SAID TO RETARD EUROPE

Yale Economist Declares Franco-German Problem Would Be Settled With America in League

By a Staff Correspondent
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., July 12.—Lecture for the League of Nations of Europe and ad interim loans on the Austrian and Dawes models are the only sound economic methods to stabilize world currency and revive international trade, Irving Fisher, Yale economist, told the Commonwealth Club here today. The slowness of recovery is due, he said, in large part to failure of America to assume her just obligations growing out of the war, which has resulted in perpetuating two millstones burdening Europe, namely: militarism and neglect of huge public debts.

Professor Fisher spoke eloquently for a league of nations and a world court. His statement that he had yesterday challenged Senator Hiram Johnson to a debate in San Francisco during the summer on the merits and demerits of the League brought 700 members to their feet in spontaneous and prolonged cheering. He added:

"The plan now recommended by Mr. Dawes, or something like it, undoubtedly would have been not only recommended but put in force long before, if America had been in the League of Nations. The reason such a plan was not carried out for Germany, but was carried out only for Austria and other little nations was because France was willing to let a little Austria recover, but was not willing to let a great Germany recover."

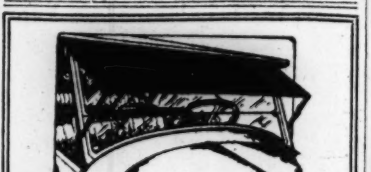
The Englishman virtually told the Frenchman that he ought to let Germany recover as a means of promoting Germany's power to pay reparations, but the practical Frenchman replied: Ah, but if Germany recovers sufficiently to pay us, she will recover sufficiently to fight us instead."

What France desires, above all else is security. She wants reparations, but she wants security more. She is a shell-shocked country, in more ways than one; she has fear of Germany."

This explains the so-called militarism of France today. As George P. Auld, formerly with the Reparations Commission, has said, America has a big responsibility in this throwing France back on her own resources. France really wanted not only that America should join the League of Nations, including Article X, the one safeguard against invasion, but also that we should agree to a special treaty, a sort of special Article X, between England, France and America, to spring to the rescue of France again in case of another unprovoked attack by Germany."

Had we joined the League, Article X and all, and accepted that special treaty, the whole history of Europe since 1919, would have been different. France would then have felt herself secure. She would have known that Germany would never attack her in view of the fact that to do so would bring down upon her instant retribution not only from France, but from England and the United States. Under these circumstances there would never be any attack; and there would be no occasion for the United States to send troops abroad. The mere willingness to send them would make the actual sending out of the question. France under these circumstances, would never have kept her army of 700,000 men, would never have entered the Ruhr and would long before this have allowed a sensible settlement of the reparations question so that Germany could pay to the utmost of her capacity."

Ocean City, N. J.—Russia, without being understood, is being "maligned and persecuted," Wilbur K. Thomas of Philadelphia, member of the Friends' Service Commission, told the Friends' General Conference in session here.



Marsh Sun Shade, \$7.50
Made of best artificial leather mounted on baked enamel brackets. Mailed post paid if dealer cannot supply you.
HOOKER-MARSH MFG. CO.
MUSKOGEE, OKLA.

Status of Chinese Legations Considered

London, July 12.—AN EXCHANGE of views between Washington and London regarding the raising of the British and American legations at Peking to embassies, as the result of Soviet Russia's decision to appoint a full-fledged ambassador to China has not brought a definite understanding on the question. It is stated the British are disinclined to change the Peking legation to an embassy, despite the diplomatic precedence the Soviet Ambassador would have over the British Minister. If Japan decides to follow the lead of Russia and raise the Japanese legation at Peking to embassy status, it is believed the British authorities are likely to consider the question.

BRAZIL MINIMIZES REBEL MOVEMENTS

Insurrection Confined to City of Sao Paulo—Deny Rio Grande Affected by Attacks

BUENOS AIRES, July 12 (AP).—The Brazilian Foreign Office in a statement called to its diplomatic representatives abroad declares the insurrectionary movement is confined to the city of Sao Paulo and that the rebels are completely dominated by the federal forces, says a dispatch from Rio Janeiro to La Nación. The statement denies as "false and alarming" information regarding the alleged spread of the movement to the State of Rio Grande. The dispatch, which is under date of yesterday, quotes the statement in part as follows:

"Perfect order reigns in Rio Grande. The movement in Sao Paulo is more than a mutiny provoked by part of the state military police, to which part of the federal garrison has joined. This movement means, thanks to the immediate energetic measures taken by the federal and state governments, has been circumscribed to the capital of Sao Paulo without affecting the interior part of the State or other parts of the country."

State President Da Costa reacted efficiently maintained his authority as such before the arrival of the federal forces sent to his aid. The rebels are being completely dominated by legal (federal) forces sent through Santos and over the Central Brazilian Railway, consisting of perfectly prepared cavalry, infantry, light and heavy artillery, tanks and aviators, which have already surrounded Sao Paulo and reached the very center of the city."

Meanwhile they are not precipitating the surrender of the rebels, not wishing to destroy the city with artillery fire, which is restricted to destruction of the immediate energy and food supplies. The Government infantry is closing in on the rebels and cutting off their retreat. Cavalry forces this (Friday) afternoon took many rebel prisoners and captured 21 machine guns."

The Central Brazilian Railway is resuming normalization of its services between Rio Janeiro and Sao Paulo, which was the only section interrupted. From tomorrow six daily passenger trains will be run between Rio Janeiro and Mogi Das Cruzes, 44 kilometers from the theater of the military revolt."

BIG CROWDS SEE FLEET
VANCOUVER, July 4 (Special Correspondence).—The number of visitors to the British special service squadron from the commencement of its cruise up to the time of its departure from Vancouver today almost touched 2,000,000 mark. During the stay of the ships here they were inspected by visitors approaching 10,000 a day in number. At Victoria upward of 50,000 people saw the fighting ships, while at Honolulu visitors exceeded 47,000.

Watches and Diamonds
In Platinum or Gold Settings
Jewelry Repair Work
For quality, workmanship and price advantage consult
RENFREW
728-34 Little Building, Boston

LURA B. COOK
Shampooing—Water Wave (New York Method)
MARCELLING—MANICURING
Complete line of Mm. Huntington's Goods. Cleaning—Dyeing—Stain Rem. Mail Orders Filled.
128A Tremont St., Boston

Marsh Sun Shade, \$7.50
Made of best artificial leather mounted on baked enamel brackets. Mailed post paid if dealer cannot supply you.
HOOKER-MARSH MFG. CO.
MUSKOGEE, OKLA.

LAXITY IN ROXBURY COURT IS CHARGED

Delay in Supply Reports Said to Hamper Campaign Against Intoxicated Drivers

Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles for Massachusetts, today announced that he has received imperfect records from the clerk of the Roxbury District Court of convictions in that tribunal of individuals who had been arrested and tried for operating automobiles while under the influence of liquor.

Mr. Goodwin has made a vigorous campaign for the past year against persons who drive motor vehicles while intoxicated. He has alleged several times that in this work he has not received the co-operation he should have expected to receive from certain court officials and at several public hearings in the State House he did mince his words when he made such statements.

Today Mr. Goodwin has this to say of the relations of his office with that of the clerk of the Roxbury Court:

"The statement by Maurice J. O'Connell, clerk of the Roxbury Court that the Archie D. Campbell case is an exception is not true."

Robert W. Nelson of Roxbury was convicted on April 7 in the Roxbury Court for operating under the influence of liquor and appealed. He was convicted on May 13 in the Superior Court and I received a record from the Superior Court on May 14. I did not receive the record from the Roxbury Court until May 15, which meant that this man was on the road for over a month after he should have been taken off as a result of the failure of the Roxbury Court to comply with the law."

April 18, Albion L. Roode of Randolph was convicted for operating while under the influence of liquor in the Roxbury Court. He appealed, and I received no record of that conviction until May 14.

Arthur V. Igo of Cambridge was convicted on April 7, and I received no record until April 30.

Roy Hill of Arlington was convicted for operating under the influence of liquor on April 7 in the Roxbury Court. He appealed, and on May 23 was convicted in the Superior Court. I received the record from the Superior Court on May 24. The record from the Roxbury Court was received on April 30.

Arthur J. Ward of Roxbury, convicted for using an automobile without authority on May 19 in the Roxbury Court and given three months in the House of Correction. He appealed and on June 4 pleaded nolo and was placed on probation in the Superior Court. I received the record of that action on June 6, but did not receive the original record from the Roxbury Court until June 11.

I think this is enough to indicate that the Clerk of the Roxbury Court is not keeping close watch over the work of his office."

Mr. O'Connell said today, "I agree with Mr. Goodwin in that we would try to keep the roads free from drunken drivers. The Roxbury Court has always done its best to carry this out. I agree with Mr. Goodwin in that he didn't get the report on time for it was mislaid, but this is the first time to my knowledge that this has happened."

U. S. ANSWERS CHINA ON RAILROAD ISSUE

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 12.—A formal reply to the note of the Chinese Government last month, regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway, has been

CORSETS

for Hot Weather Needs
SEMI-ELASTIC, Laceless, All-Elastic, Front and Back Lace, Step-In and Slip-On styles.
Expert corset making. A record of style and fit. Each purchase is kept so that remakes may be made by mail.



Ask for Mrs. Patrick
Palmer's Corset Store
52 Winter Street, Boston
Summer Shop, Magnolia, Mass.

completed by the Department of State, and it was learned that the latest communication reiterates the American position set forth in the first note of May 2 last, in which this Government informed China that it is responsible as trustee for the railway, and as such should see that the rights of all creditors of the road are protected.

It is understood that the American note takes the stand that the communication be the Chinese Foreign Office declaring the question of the Chinese Eastern Railway to be one between China and Russia alone, totally ignores the activity of the American Government in connection with the road, which was due primarily to the desire to preserve China's interests in it, and also to the fact that the United States had a creditor of the road to the amount of \$5,000,000, that sum having been advanced during the Wilson Administration for the upkeep of the railway, as a result of the Allied and American expeditions into Siberia during the war.

COMMUNITY HEAT SERVICE ALL TAKEN

WINNIPEG, Man., July 8 (Special Correspondence).—Construction work is proceeding rapidly on the installation of Winnipeg's central steam-heating service. Mains are being laid down on the central streets in the downtown district, from which steam will be furnished during the cold weather to those buildings in the business district which have contracted for the service.

More than anticipated success has met the efforts of those soliciting contracts for the steam service, and J. G. Glasco, manager of the Winnipeg Hydro System, under whose supervision the work is being done, announces that no more contracts can be taken this year. He is also confident that the heating plant in the first year of its operation will just about break even, which is a better record than was hoped for.

PULP MILLS REOPEN

PORT ALICE, B. C., July 8 (Special Correspondence).—Definite orders have been secured from the United States, Japan and Australia the pulp mills of this district have commenced operating after being closed down for several months. The new orders will keep the mills operating until the end of the year and it is stated that the market outlook is improving.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

C. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight; Sunday probably showers in afternoon; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate southwest winds. Northern and Southern New England: Generally fair tonight; Sunday probably local showers and thunderstorms; little change in temperature; gentle to moderate southwest winds.

Official Temperatures
(4 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany..... 84
Albany..... 84
Albany..... 84
Albany..... 84
Albany..... 84
Albany..... 84
Albany..... 84
Albany..... 84
Albany..... 84
Albany..... 84

High Tides at Boston
Saturday 7:29 p. m.; Sunday 8:02 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:30 p. m.

SHIRT SALE

BATES STREET ARROW
"FRUIT OF LOOM," ETC.
\$1.45 3 for \$4.00

GENUINE ENGLISH BROADCLOTH
\$1.95
collar attached or neckband
White—Tan—Gray—Blue
Fibre Stripe Madras
Bates Street, etc.

\$2.45
also Fine English Broadcloths, collar attached or neckband.

Mepherston's
111-15 HANOVER STREET
Oldest Hat and Glove Store in Boston. Mail Orders P. P. extra. Open evenings until 9 o'clock.

TEXTILE OUTLOOK IN HUNGARY GOOD

Industry Said to Be in Better Condition Now Than Before War

BUDAPEST, June 30 (Special Correspondence).—The future prospects of the Hungarian textile industry are said to be extremely good, according to the opinion of experts here. The contention is that if the industry could hold its own in pre-war days against Czech and Austrian competition, it is even more favorably situated today.

The textile fibers—wool, flax, hemp, and silk—are all produced in Hungary, so that it is only necessary to import jute and cotton, a situation which other European countries also face. The agrarian population in Hungary itself is an excellent textile market, and the rest of the Balkan countries offer steady and friendly markets.

The present activity of the textile industry is represented by cotton spinning mills with a total of 93,000 spindles, cotton weaving mills with 7900 looms, cloth factories with 1000 looms, hemp-spinning works with 17,500 spindles, jute factories with 640 looms, the silk-spinning industry with 456 looms, silk weaving with 600 looms and cotton printing with 37 drums. Besides these main branches of the industry, embroidery, knitting, felt making, the dyeing industry, the production of wax cloth, linoleum and artificial leather, ribbon making, rope making, and the artificial silk industry are all represented in Hungary, some of them being dependent on export trade. Of late years, moreover, the

underwear industry, lace making and the manufacture of upholstering materials have been established.

The European Commercial, published in Vienna, in its issue of April 26, puts the value of the annual output of the Hungarian textile industry at 221,000,000 gold crowns, and the amount of capital invested in the industry at about 150,000,000, most of which is of foreign origin, one-third of the latter amount representing firms founded since 1920. The European Commercial goes on to say that "the industry at present occupies from 20,000 to 22,000 hands; at the beginning of 1924 the amount paid in salaries per annum stood at 170,000,000 paper crowns"; and, it adds, finally, "Despite the prosperous development of the industry, the import of textiles still plays a great part: in 1923 semi-finished and finished goods were imported to a value of about 155,000,000 gold crowns."

FEDERAL SHOT HALTS MIDNIGHT RUM BOAT
Capture of the launch Catherine B., containing 600 gallons of Cuban alcohol and the arrest of two men found on board today, resulted from the vigilance of Thomas Flinnegan, deputy surveyor, and the special duty squad of the United States customs service. Officials aboard the Government launch Dreamer, about midnight, sighted the Catherine B. and gave chase until it was evident that the Catherine B. was the faster boat of the two. They then fired a shot across the bow of the fleeing boat.

The crew of the Catherine B. "hove to" and waited for the Dreamer to come up. The rum runner was brought into Boston harbor and tied up at the Appraisers' Stores. The men, Lemuel G. Murray and George Barron, were sent to the Federal building, where they will be arraigned before the United States Commissioner.

Smocked Embroidered and Hand-Made Baby Dresses 1.50

Finely sewn, embroidered and smocked by hand with tiny baby-clothes stitches—a winsome bit of smocking forming a tiny yoke, a touch of feather-stitching at neck and sleeve, and a single rosebud in pink or blue.



This is just an example of the values and good taste that one sees everywhere in The Little Folks Store, Third Floor, Winter Street Front.

The Shepard Stores BOSTON

Closed at 5 P. M. Daily, and All Day Saturday During July and August.

LIGHTWEIGHT Bedspreads FOR SUMMER USE

Lightweight Bed Sets in white with fancy Jacquard stripes in blue, rose or gold. Spreads are scalloped with cut corners and sham to match.

72 x 99 Sets.....\$4.75
90 x 99 Sets.....\$5.75

"CANDLEWICK" BEDSPREADS

Old-fashioned hand-tufted Bedspreads made in the mountains of Georgia and Tennessee. Cream color and in several beautiful designs.

Single bed size, each.....\$4.75
Double bed size, each.....\$5.50

Bath Towels

Unusual value in all white Bath Towels, splendid weight, firmly woven; size 18x36. Each.....25c
All white or white with blue borders, size 20x40, a good wearing towel. Special price, each.....35c
Exceptional value in Bath Towels with colored borders (red or blue), good quality. Price, each.....50c
Large size, heavyweight Bath Towels with colored borders in red or blue; also all white. Special price, each.....63c

R. H. STEARNS CO BOSTON

GLOVE SILK UNDERTHINGS

of Unusual Merit—at Very Special Prices
GARMENTS that reflect the finest standards shown in the industry. Made of summer-weight, pure, undyed silk that will give excellent service. Purchased to provide present needs at prices that make it important to select now.

Step-In Pantie
Model 7865. Full cut. Satisfaction guaranteed. Women are entitled to these 1-8 (28-34).
1.85

Envelope Chemise
Model 8842. Generous cut. Satisfaction guaranteed. Women are entitled to these 1-8 (28-34).
2.75

Elastic Knee Bloomers
Model 7101. Double self strip in bodice. Satisfaction guaranteed. Women are entitled to these 1-8 (28-34).
1.55

Band Top Vest
Model 7861. Full cut. Satisfaction guaranteed. Women are entitled to these 1-8 (28-34).
2.45

Fresh New Garments Fully Guaranteed
Chemise, Vest, Panties and Bloomers give absolute satisfaction. For the woman of tall, full figure they are designed (without extra cost to her) fuller and longer. For average figures shoulder straps are comfortably correct in length. Generously cut (without bulk). Well tailored and reinforced for long wear. Guaranteed exactly as represented.

Fashionable Colors—All Sizes. In Flesh, Peach, Orchid, Sunble (Rose Pink), White. Vests, Chemises, sizes 28-38—40-44. Panties, Bloomers, sizes that correspond with vests—4 (36)—5 (38)—6 (40)—7 (42)—8 (44).

Send Bust Measurements With Order
Watch for Stutson Weekly Specials
Order Your Summer Supply at This New Low Price
Mail Orders Filled. (No Delivery Charges.)

THE FRANK L. STUTSON COMPANY OHIO, U. S. A.

TURKS HOLD FLIERS TO INSPECT PLANES

American Around-the-World Aviators Delayed at Constantinople—British Are in Japan

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 12 (P)—The American army fliers engaged in a round-the-world attempt have been delayed here following their arrival from Aleppo on Thursday through the desire of the Turkish authorities to examine their three machines. The aviators had intended to leave for Bucharest the morning following their arrival, but the Turks insisted upon a delay while several of their aviators and military officers inspected the planes.

They finally left Constantinople at 6:10 o'clock this morning, Greenwich time, for Bucharest.

The fliers flew 1000 miles from Bagdad to Constantinople in 24 hours, including a night at Aleppo. They followed the Bagdad railroad. The arrival of the fliers took the American colony by surprise. The military attaché had gone to Konia to arrange for their landing there.

Lieutenant Lowell H. Smith, the commander of the flight, and his five comrades had an uneasy trip from Aleppo, which they left at 6 o'clock Thursday morning. The fliers say the country looked refreshingly green after the monotonous aspect of the Persian and Mesopotamian deserts.

Although the engines have been working splendidly they will be replaced with new ones at Brough, on the northern tip of Scotland, where pontoons will be substituted for the wheeled landing gear preparatory to the passage of the Atlantic. Their route for this part of the trip lies over the Orkney and Faroe islands, Iceland, Greenland and thence to Labrador. The aviators do not expect it to be as arduous as the hop over the Pacific.

KASUMIGAURA, Japan, July 12 (P)—Major A. Stuart MacLaren, the British aviator flying around the world, left here at 2:30 this afternoon for Minato, at the northern end of the main island of Japan. From there he will start across the Pacific.

BIG DIAMOND RUSH IN AFRICA REPORTED

CAPE TOWN, July 12—What is reported to be the biggest diamond rush in the history of South Africa took place this morning on the Zekoufontein banks of the Vaal River where a farm owner discovered diamonds some time ago and has been making £2000 to £3000 a week.

Today in accordance with legislation passed, a neighboring area was thrown open. More than 3000 took part in the rush and several hundred claims were pegged. The farm owner said the largest stone had been of 24 carats and was worth more than £5000. It was discovered one week ago where a little mining camp has now sprung up on the veldt.

CANADA SEEKING JAPANESE TRADE

OTTAWA, July 12 (P)—Referring to the "somewhat tense" feeling now existing between the United States and Japan, Premier King said in the House of Commons yesterday that "if our commercial agencies will take advantage of the psychology of the situation, there is a chance for Canada to develop immensely the trade between Canada and Japan."

"We are endeavoring to secure by diplomatic methods what perhaps our friends to the south of us have despaired of obtaining in that way," he added.

ADVERTISING MEN ARRIVE IN ENGLAND

Thousands of Delegates to World Convention at Wembley Pouring Into England

LONDON, July 12—The "advanced guard" of delegates to the great world's advertising convention reached British soil last night when some 200 Canadians arrived at Liverpool. Following them today another thousand or more landed at Southampton and another contingent at Plymouth. Tomorrow 250 delegates will reach Liverpool from Boston and it will then be realized that the stage is nearly set for the greatest gathering of advertising men that ever met in one place.

In round numbers the total of delegates will exceed 5000, comprising 2800 British, 2000 Americans and 300 Canadian advertising men, together with smaller parties from 16 other countries.

The great entrance hall of the Bush House in Kingsway where the delegates will register resembles a cosmopolitan hotel rather than a business house, for all languages of the civilized world can be heard and registering clerks sometimes are hard pressed to understand visitors speaking no English.

The first number on the week's program takes place tomorrow when special religious services will be held at Westminster Abbey, conducted by the Bishop of Durham; at Westminster Cathedral by the Rev. Fr. Ronald Knox, in the central hall of Westminster by Fr. B. Smith, American evangelist, and in the evening at St. Paul's Cathedral by the Very Reverend William Ralph Inge, dean. At all of these services a special reference will be made to the higher aspects of advertising. On Monday the Prince of Wales opens the conference at Wembley, after which the convention will settle down to read and discuss papers dealing with every possible aspect of advertising. Social entertainment on a lavish scale has been provided, starting with a ball tonight in Albert Hall and continuing throughout the week and after.

AMUSEMENTS

PITTSFIELD, MASS.
Week of July 14th
HARRY BOND
And His Associate Union Square
Players in
THE COPPERHEAD

FREE FIGHTING SEEN IN FRENCH CHAMBER

Government's Amnesty Measure Causes Violent Outbreaks—Threat to Open Jails

PARIS, July 12—After three days of free fighting in the Chamber of Deputies, the first clauses of the Amnesty Bill have been reached. Never has a subject aroused such passion, and although nobody appears to be one penny worse for the violent scenes, there have been extraordinary rushes of groups of deputies against other groups, and their separation was affected only with difficulty. The Chamber has been in a continuous uproar and the President has a number of times had to suspend the sitting by the traditional method of putting on his hat.

Among other things the bill provides for the amnesty of Joseph Caillaux and Louis G. Malvy. Now an amnesty means a pardon but it does not necessarily imply any error of judgment. But the friends of M. Malvy and M. Caillaux in the Chamber use the bill as proof that the Senate, sitting as a high court of justice, was wrong to convict, and regard the measure as one which completely whitewashes the former Radical chiefs. On the other hand a large section of the Chamber protests against the attacks on the courts and recalls in the bluntest language the

behavior for which M. Malvy and M. Caillaux were condemned.

Since M. Malvy himself has taken part in the discussion, declaring that he considers his election in his constituency equivalent to his rehabilitation, he has been particularly assailed. The Communists on their side claim a much more generous amnesty than is offered. They want to cover civil as well as political offenses and crimes, such as that of Cottin, who shot Georges Clemenceau.

SYDNEY LEGISLATURE EJECTS LABOR MEMBER

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 12—On a strictly party vote the New South Wales Legislative Assembly defeated a motion of censure against the Government submitted by the Labor Party by 47 votes to 36.

There was uproar in the House while the division was being taken, and the Labor members sang the "Red Flag," "Solidarity" and the "Sour Apple Tree." The sergeant-at-arms removed one Labor member on instructions from the Speaker.

LITTLE ENTENTE CLOSER THAN EVER

Prague Rumor Shelves Russian Question Till Franco-German Relations Are Settled

PRAGUE, July 12—The unbroken front of the Little Entente and the full support of their "great allies" in solving the Reparations problems were significant features of a brief communique issued on Thursday evening by the Czechoslovak, Yugoslav, and Rumanian foreign ministers at the close of the first sitting of this fourth regular conference.

Such phrases as "complete identity of interests" and "and more firmly allied than ever" indicate the tenor of a message given to the press. A sentence that "Various recent incidents have not had and cannot have any influence on the harmony of the Little Entente" means in so many words that while Rumania is uncomfortable on the Bessarabian issue, it is not to be considered as directly affecting the Little Entente, and ipso facto cannot, therefore, become a cause for disension in their ranks.

Rumor has it here that the whole Russian question, as far as the Little Entente is concerned, is to be shelved until reparations and the Franco-German relations have been straightened out, and until Germany and Russia are both members of the League of Nations, and until the "great allies" are ready to take their first step toward Russian reconciliation.

ARMS LIMITATION DRAFT COMPLETED

League of Nations Committee Classifies Munitions and Proposes System of Licenses

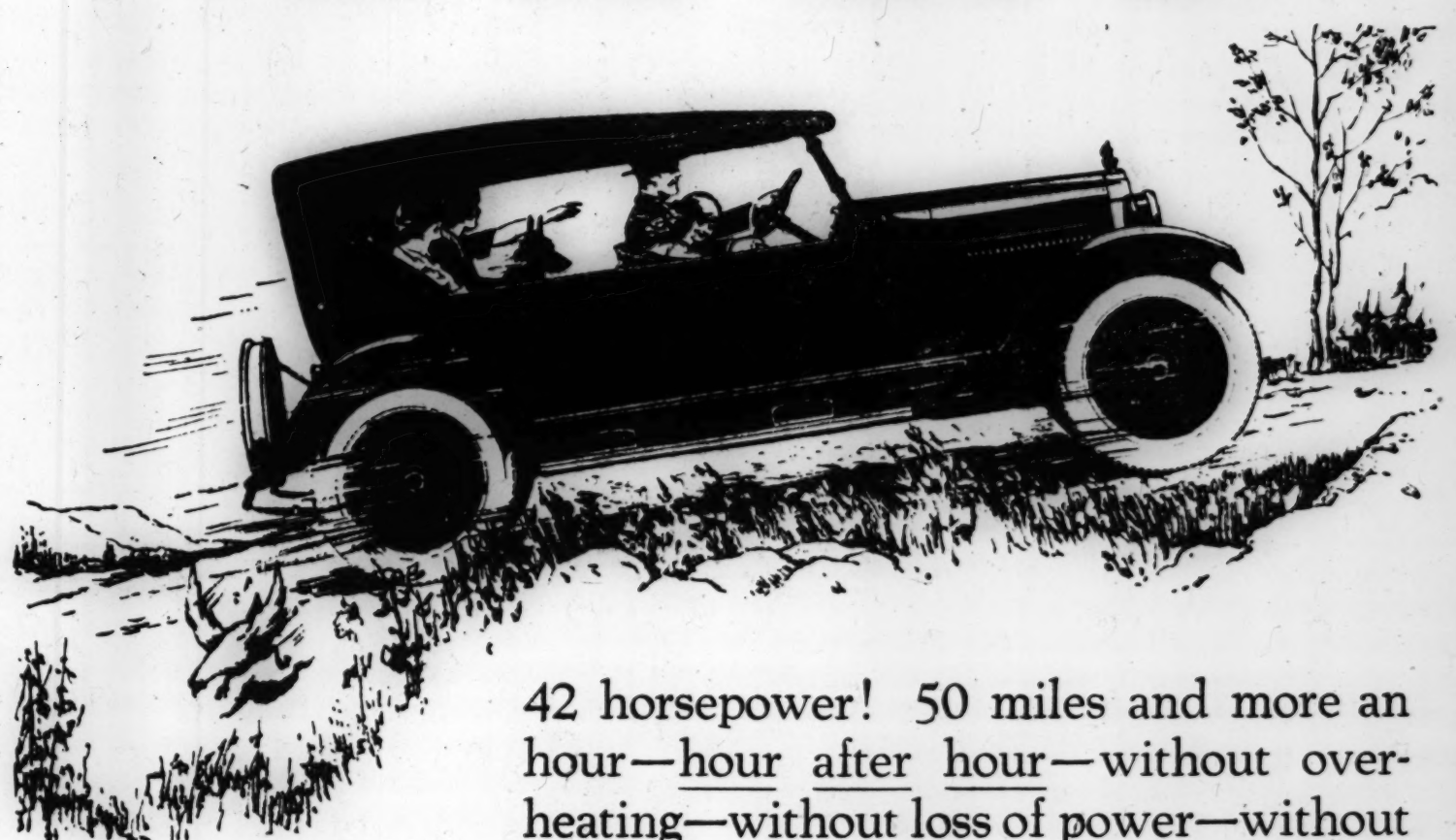
GENEVA, July 12—The League of Nations committee for reduction of armaments which has been meeting here this week and concluded its examination of the draft convention for the control of international traffic in arms yesterday, classifies munitions in three categories, namely, those designed for war purposes only, those capable of other use and those of no military value. For those in first category and in some cases also in the second it provides a system of licenses in the event of purchase by a foreign government.

CALLE'S LEAD GROWS IN MEXICAN ELECTION

MEXICO CITY, July 12 (P)—Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles polled 41,455 votes and Gen. Angel Flores polled 8,540 votes in the presidential election on Sunday, according to official returns from Mexico City. The provincial results will be tabulated within a few days, it was stated. The results indicate that in Mexico City the Calles' deputies also won. No clashes of any gravity were reported.

Ramon Ross, Governor of the Federal District, declared in a statement that the Flores elements were causing anxiety by their seditious actions toward the Government, although he would not say that these were being carried out with the official authority of General Flores or of the party managers.

No car like it!



42 horsepower! 50 miles and more an hour—hour after hour—without overheating—without loss of power—without engine repair—without carbon cleaning!

Many authorities believe this to be the outstanding motor car today.

Judge for yourself whether you want these unusual merits, not possessed by any poppet-valve car.

It is the most powerful car ever built of equal motor displacement and car weight.

It has a longer engine life—with greater power and greater economy than poppet-valve engines can have.

It is geared—not to a spurt speed of 70 miles an hour—but to average 50 miles and more per hour, hour after hour, for as long as you want to ride that way.

And at the end of a long sustained high speed, your motor will be cooler, will need less water than any similar sized poppet-valve engine—will need no repair, no tinkering with weakened springs and unseated valves.

In fact its power curve will still be climbing up while the power of a poppet-valve car is dropping off.

And that is at the beginning. At 15,000 miles, this car will be more powerful, smoother, more even, if that is possible, than when new. No poppet-valve car at any price can offer this tremendous advantage.

Furthermore, while its power is increasing, its operating cost is cut in two, for this car is entirely free from those engine repairs which make up 50% of the upkeep cost of practically all poppet-valve cars. It has no cams—no springs—to get out of order.

This lack of motor depreciation partly explains the unusually high resale value of the Willys-Knight. Owners often ask to have their old motors retained in new cars. And 50,000 miles without a cent's worth of engine repairs is an ordinary experience among Willys-Knight owners.

You steer it without conscious effort. Women frequently tell us it is the easiest car they ever steered. No car is more lavishly equipped with Timken steering bearings.

Its getaway is quick and sure. You are never embarrassed in traffic.

You can never appreciate the great superiority of the Willys-Knight until you yourself drive it.

And you can never know the full meaning of motor car economy until you have owned a Willys-Knight for a few years.

Sales increased 238% last year.

WILLYS-KNIGHT

\$1195
f.a.b. Toledo

RETAIL DEALERS IN METROPOLITAN BOSTON
Morrison Motors Co., 208 North Harvard St., Allston
Arlington Overland Co., 20-22 Mass. Ave., Arlington
Beacon Overland Co., 1437 Beacon St., Brookline
Belmont Overland Co., 237 Belmont St., Belmont
Chelsea Garage, 167 Parkway, Chelsea
Ferry Motors Co., 41 Boylston St., Cambridge
Hale Overland Co., 328 Mass. Ave., Cambridge
Magnet Motor Car Company, 150 Blue Hill Ave., Dorchester, Mass.
Myrtle Garage, Cor. Bow & Lynde Sts., Everett
Myrtle Park Garage, 1201 Hyde Park Ave., Hyde Park
Ferry Street Garage, Ferry St., at Eastern Ave., Malden
Calmar Motor Co., 25-27 Salem St., Mattapan
Smith Bros. Garage, 407-409 Main St., Melrose

Wholesale Distributors, 528 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
WILLYS-OVERLAND Inc.
Retail Dealers in Metropolitan Boston
BOSTON OVERLAND CO.
533 Commonwealth Avenue

RETAIL DEALERS IN METROPOLITAN BOSTON
Evans Bros. Garage, 52 Melrose St., Needham Heights
C. L. Dutton, 970-981 Watertown St., W. Newton
Quincy-Overland Co., 58 Washington St., Quincy
Carlson's Garage, Rye Brook
Roslindale Overland Co., 20 Belgrade Ave., Roslindale
Stevens Stearns Motor Car Co., Inc., 88 Dover St., West Somerville
Frank A. Syme, 708 Main Street, Waltham
Mollins Motor Sales, 14 Pine St., Waltham
Washington Motor Car Company, 21 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown
Willsiey Overland Co., 60 Capital St., Willsiey
Wm. A. Pansley, Wollaston



What you get when you choose
LEE Puncture Proof Cords

1. A tire that cannot puncture and will not blow out.
2. The only pneumatic tire in the world guaranteed by the manufacturer on a cash refund basis against tire trouble of every sort.
3. A double oversize tire, unusually easy riding and strikingly good looking.
4. A tire the mileage life of which is practically unlimited.
5. A tire which has eliminated entirely the possibility of road delay.
6. A tire of which the upkeep and repair bill expense is zero.

These are the qualities which have won for the Lee Puncture Proof the reputation of one of the sturdiest and most economical tires known.

There is a Lee dealer in almost every town. Look for the name LEE in the phone book.

LEE TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY, New York

Library Treasure Hunters Club Arousing Interest Among Children

Juvenile Department of Haverhill Public Library Awards
Gold Stars in Vacation Contest

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 12 (Special)—Children of the city attending the elementary schools are showing considerable enthusiasm in the Library Treasure Hunters' Club that is being conducted at the Haverhill Public Library by the department for the education of juveniles, in charge of Miss Jane Holt. This club is one of several activities devised for the purpose of interesting the boys and girls in things educational and to encourage them to improve themselves mentally.

Members who join the club agree to read 10 books during the summer vacation, reading one book a week, the school vacation lasting for a period of 10 weeks. When members have read three books their names are placed upon the honor roll, and when the 10 books are read the boy or girl receives a gold star. All members of the club are intent upon procuring the gold star. It was reported at the juvenile department that one boy in his eagerness had already read 10 books, but the award will not be made until the end of the vacation season. Those in charge of the department do not encourage so much reading in such a short time.

System Is New
The system that is being carried out is new, according to the library officials, and never has been attempted before so far as is known. Last year the juvenile department followed the method suggested by the state educational department, but the children did not show much enthusiasm. The present system was devised and is working out in an excellent manner. The school children who are members of the club belong to the grades from fourth to eighth inclusive.

The books which the children must read are selected from the state reading list and the different grades have a different list to select from. The boys and girls after reading a book must write a record of it. This must include the name of the book, the name of the author, the part of the book which they liked best and which fixed itself in their memory. The treasure hunting club is confined to the vacation season, but the library has other activities which interest the children during other seasons of the year.

Despite the warm weather there are many visitors among the children to

the juvenile department. There is one game which interests them and if successful in it their names are placed upon the honor roll. At one of the speaker's desks a quotation is placed. On the desk are ranged eight or ten books, and the children search for the passage in the books until they find it. The juvenile department recently conducted a bird contest in which the boys and girls identified the different varieties of birds they had seen within a limited time. One boy identified 67.

Bird House Contest
A bird house contest was conducted last spring, about the time when the birds of the season began to appear. The children made the bird houses and prizes were awarded for the most practical, the most unique in design and for various types of bird houses. The houses were placed on exhibition for the public to view and some of the workmanship was remarkable for such young mechanics.

During the period of the year when the schools are in session, a Read More Books club is organized among the children of the eighth grade of the public schools, there being one member from each eighth grade room. The club has a president, vice-president, and secretary, and meets at the library every Saturday forenoon. It is considered quite an honor to be selected as a member of the club to represent a classroom, and there is considerable competition to see who will be appointed to represent each school.

At the meetings once each week current events are discussed and the children who are members carry back to school a classroom, and there is a considerable competition to see who will be appointed to represent each school. Every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon during the school year a story hour is conducted in the juvenile department at the library. One afternoon is for the younger children and one is for the children of the upper grades. The attendance at these story hour meetings has sometimes taxed the capacity of the juvenile department room, children attending from schools throughout the city. Interesting stories are told by adults who know how to tell them in an interesting way.

New ideas are being constantly sought for the education and entertainment of the children in the juvenile department, which is one of the popular departments of the institution.

3000 TO ATTEND Y.W.C.A. GATHERING

Boston Delegates to Leave for
Silver Bay Monday

Delegates from the Boston Young Women's Christian Association will leave Monday for the Eastern Community Conference of the national organization at Silver Bay, on Lake George, July 15 to 25. Such subjects as the racial co-operation and international understanding among the young women of America will be discussed.

The object is to hasten unity among nations by bringing together in cordial relationship the young women of many nations now living in the same communities. It is believed that such intercourse will tend to eliminate racial misunderstandings, first among small groups and finally among the nations themselves. Cities, towns and rural communities of the eastern states are expected to send 3000 women to represent them. Among the conference leaders will be Rev. E. Stanley Jones of India, Stephen Duggan of the Institute of International Education, Miss Alma Johnson of Lawrence, Mass., who will give a course on "Business and Social Progress"; Miss Mary Allen, whose subject will be "Women's Trails for Women"; Prof. Alfred Sheffield, who will lead a discussion group on Y. W. C. A. controversial questions. There will be a speaker from South America and one from Russia to lend international interest.

The Boston association is sending 15 delegates, including Mrs. Mabel Ray Wolfe, executive secretary; Miss Ruth Page Sweet, health education secretary; Miss Elsie Anderson, business secretary; Miss Mary Erb, registry secretary; Miss Lillian Gray and Miss Elsie Gauthier, representing the Blue Triangle; Miss Helen Crockett and Miss Helen Shea, representing the athletic association; Miss Esther Bear from the 65 Warren Street boarding house; Miss Ida Kinney from the 40 Berkeley Street boarding house; Miss Alice Wheaton from the Winneconnet Club; Misses Dorothy Smith, Miriam Phillips, and Mary Hanson, of other Y. W. C. A. clubs.

ROTARY COMMITTEE ON PROGRAM NAMED

PORTLAND, Me., July 12 (Special)—The convention program committee for Rotary International for 1925 includes Charles H. Simons of Boston. The other members of the committee are: Dr. Harry S. Fish, Sayre, Penn.; Sid McMichael, Toronto, Can.; John Bain Taylor, London, Eng.; Allen Street, Oklahoma City. The board of directors of Rotary International is to meet at Chicago on July 28, and it is probable that the place for the next convention will be decided at that time. Invitations have been received from three cities—Chicago, Ill.; Cleveland, O., and Estes Park, Colo. Rotarians Simons and Street have been selected to investigate Estes Park, and will leave for there on July 14, so as to be able to report at the Chicago meeting.

OLD SPRUCE SALVAGED
RUTLAND, Vt., July 12 (Special)—Some spruce timber more than a century old recently was salvaged from an old building that is being torn down here and is being sent to Boston to be used in the manufacture of violins. About 3000 board feet of this spruce has been saved. It is said to be in fine condition and remarkably free from "checks."

FEW ELK VISITORS REMAIN IN BOSTON

City Lodge Presents Automobile
to Past Grand Exalted Ruler

But a few thousand of the scores of thousands of members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks who were in Boston this week for the sixtieth convention of the grand lodge of the order or merely to take part in the festivities of the grand reunion remain in the city today. The Elks still visiting in Boston are concluding the functions of the week by taking automobile excursions in and around Boston, viewing the many places and objects of historic interest.

At noon today in front of the Copley Plaza Hotel, Elks' grand lodge headquarters, Daniel J. Kane, exalted ruler of Boston Lodge No. 10, the host of the grand lodge and reunion, presented to James G. McFarland of Watertown, S. D., retiring grand exalted ruler, an automobile, as a personal testimonial from the members of the Boston Lodge. The past grand exalted ruler promised "the boys" he would "drive home in my Elks machine."

Last night Mr. McFarland delivered the last grand lodge official 11 o'clock toast from a window on the second floor of the Filene stores in Washington Street. The Elks yesterday went by automobile, boat, and train to Gloucester for a shore dinner, returning to Beverly, Salem and Salem Wilkes as the day waned. Chelsea Lodge staged a special entertainment to many hundreds of Elks last night, as did also Lynn and Revere.

COTTON WASTE TRADE CENTRALIZES OFFICES

Concentration of the cotton waste trade of Boston in one building, also housing the Cotton Waste Exchange, is assured by arrangements just concluded. The centralization of the trade at 222 Summer Street, an eight-story building, formerly occupied by Cobb, Bates & Yerxa, is expected to be of advantage to the trade, as complete rooms of the exchange, available at the rate of the trade, permits members of the trade to learn at any time the current price of raw cotton. Liberal quarters have been assigned to the Exchange on the top floor. Twenty-five waste dealers have already taken space in the building. Consuming mills usually prefer to buy from large dealers and the latter get much of their materials by buying from smaller firms. Then again, the spinning grades of cotton waste sell at prices based almost wholly upon the price of spot cotton, so that quotations by tickers, from New York, are essential. This service being provided by the Exchange, it is more expedient for the members to have offices near that organization.

YALE ENROLLMENT LARGE
NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 12—Enrollment at the Yale summer school has broken all records, having nearly reached the 1200 mark. Charles L. Ames of the state Board of Education addressed the student body and faculty yesterday afternoon, bringing out the necessity of co-operation between teachers and students. A reception was held last evening with the entire personnel of the school taking part.

EAST BOSTON CO. DEFICIT
The annual report of the East Boston Company shows total receipts for the year ended March 31, 1924, of \$162,141.45, with a deficit of \$146,173, and a deficit of \$146,173. This compares with a deficit of \$125,000 in 1923.

EXPERTS TO TALK ON DAIRY PROBLEM

Marketing Issue to Be Thoroughly Aired at M. A. C.
Farm and Home Week

AMHERST, Mass., July 11 (Special)—Dairy marketing in New England, brought sharply into the public mind by the drop in milk prices last winter, the Bellows Falls conference in March, the incorporation of the New England Dairy System in May, and the statement of the Vermont and Massachusetts colleges of agriculture in favor of locally-owned co-operative milk plants last week, will be thoroughly aired at Farm and Home Week at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, July 29 through Aug. 1. The large number of inquiries which that statement has provoked promises a strong attendance and argument at the dairy sessions. The home-making program is attracting large numbers also.

The speakers of the day and a half program on dairying include the following authorities: Prof. H. B. Hillebrand of the University of Vermont who will discuss the place of Vermont in New England dairy industry; O. M. Camburn of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, who will trace the historical development and present trend of dairying in New England; E. H. Thomson, president of the Springfield Federal Land Bank, who will give a bankers' outlook on the dairy industry from a national standpoint. These three men will speak on the afternoon of July 30.

The next morning S. R. Parker, secretary of the Co-operative Dairy Council of Massachusetts, and leader of county agents in this State, will draw lessons from the experience of his federation of co-operative milk companies. Prof. O. E. Reed of the University of Michigan will talk on the care of the dairy herd. Prof. F. H. Branch, C. J. Fawcett and J. B. Abbott of the Massachusetts Agricultural College will talk on dairy farm, herd, and crop management.

In the latter part of the afternoon a general discussion of dairy problems, starting with the answering of questions, will be opened. Many queries are being sent in to the extension service of the college, to be answered at that time, and they will be answered in the order in which they are received. If earlier speeches have not done so this "question-box" period is expected to bring out in detail the Vermont and Massachusetts Agricultural colleges' position on dairy marketing organizations. A live-stock parade closes the dairy program.

The Massachusetts Feed Dealers' Association will hold their summer meeting here, attending this two-day dairy program. The home-making program which presents 24 speakers during the four days will draw well over 1100 women, the number who attended last year. They will come from Vermont and southern New Hampshire and Connecticut, as well as in large numbers from the eastern and western counties of this State. The discussions will be built around the theme of "child problems in the home."

SHOE INDUSTRY ACTIVITY IS NOTED

Haverhill Factories See Promise
of Good Season

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 12 (Special)—With a number of shoe manufacturing plants reopening and the return of several retired shoe men to active business, the outlook in this city is now more encouraging than it has been for many weeks. Indications are that the shoe industry will gradually return to normalcy, and the stimulus of the new season's buying is already being felt. Shoe makers are optimistic with regard to fall business and substantial orders are expected.

Following the resumption of business by the Witherell & Dobbins concern, it was stated today that next Monday will see the opening of another plant, which is being reorganized with three prominent Haverhill men in control. Negotiations are also under way for the occupancy of another large factory on River Street by a manufacturer who for the past four years has been manufacturing in an outside plant. A general survey of the shoe district indicates that tide has turned toward business prosperity.

One shoe man reports that business is coming along nicely, another stated that his factory is rushing and the general trend of the remarks made by the manufacturers is vastly different from the expressions of opinion that have been heard for many weeks. Large shipments of sole leather were received in this city during the past week.

MR. DAVIS INVITED TO OPEN INSTITUTE

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 12 (Special)—Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, in a telegram of congratulations to John W. Davis, Democratic nominee for President, invited Mr. Davis to come here and open the Institute of Politics, making an address on America's foreign relations.

MODEL AIRPLANE FINAL "MEET"
DETROIT, July 10 (Special Correspondence)—The ingenuity of model airplane builders of Denver, Chicago, Akron and Detroit, whose representatives won recent section contests, was under test here today as winners competed for national honors on Atkinson field. The events comprised endurance tests for four-minute hand-launched planes, endurance tests for skimmer planes, and speed tests for planes weighing six ounces or less.

WEAVERS END STRIKE
FALL RIVER, Mass., July 12 (Special)—The weavers of Massachusetts at the Flint Mills here who have been on strike for six weeks against a new scale of wages which the weavers claimed entailed a reduction, have voted to return to their looms Monday morning after a settlement with the management. The weavers have accepted the new wage scale, which they are now convinced does not mean a decrease.

Hingham's Famous Cushing Elm



This Historic Landmark of the South Shore Has Stood the Test for Nearly Two Centuries

Hingham Points With Pride To Renowned Cushing Elm

Transplanted in 1729, Landmark Still in Excellent Condition—Attracts Nation's Tourists

On the Hingham road, south of Nantasket Junction and close to the Cohasset town line, stands the majestic Cushing Elm. Nearly two centuries old, it has distinguished the tree and made it one that visitors travel far to see. The tree was planted by Stephen Cushing, in 1729 it was transplanted to its present position. Justly it has taken a high place in the chronicle of famous old New England trees. No blight ever has rusted its branches or lessened its leafy beauty that has stood guard for so long at Brook Cove and clouds have coursed events of quickening interest in history. One historian has pointed out that in the accumulation of years the ancient elm has taken on the design and grace peculiar to the more fragile weeping willow. Certainly the vast spread of its noble head branches have, out of sheer opulence, become gracefully bent in lines not commonly associated with elm trees.

The Cushing Elm has been intimately bound up with the history of the south shore. Hingham, with which it must be especially associated, was founded in 1633, called then Bare Cove, a name which was exchanged in 1635 for its present name. The location of the township was one of obvious importance with relation to events in early Massachusetts history that transpired along the south shore. In 1681 the meetinghouse on Hingham Green was built with a simplicity and elegance of design that earned lasting eminence for its architect, Charles Joy, as well as "that sincere form of flattery" which led to its being copied all over the country as typical of pure colonial architecture.

The Hingham-Cohasset neighborhood lay in the direct path of many of the stirring events of the Revolution. Hingham was a particular center of activity. In 1775 a garrison was located at Brook Cove and clouds of golden dust rose almost ceaselessly under the marching feet along the road sweeping between Cohasset and Hingham past the Cushing Elm.

Cushing was a logical name to give the elm. The first of the Cushings came out of Old England to New England in 1635 and settled in Hingham. Stephen Cushing planted the tree, and then there was the Cushing homestead over the road with its two story front, its gently sloping roof and its single story back which later came into possession of Samuel Cushing, a descendant. Noted in an old "diary" is the fact that in 1812 British warships were lying at anchor off Cohasset and that a descent upon the south shore region was imminent "even at the moment of writing."

Emerson visited the neighborhood in 1839 and paid his personal tribute to the beauty of the tree. Also in 1875, John Brown preached beneath this tree.

In July, 1839, a tree historian undertook measurement of the tree. He found that 4 1/2 feet from the ground it had a circumference of 12 feet, and that at a height of 10 to 12 feet from the ground it had eight major branches thrown out into a head of the most unusual symmetry and size. He estimated that the utmost spread of the limbs from either side of the trunk was 45 feet thus making the greatest spread of the tree 90 feet. In the angle of one of the tree's branches he discovered a currant bush loaded with ripe fruit!



ceaseless song, replacing martial feet. The Cushing house stands somber and quaint and retiring on the opposite side of the road from the spreading tree whose leaves the sun and moon shine through to chequer its lawn and silvered boards. And the great elm overhead, Dark shadows woven on their aerial looms, Shot through with golden thread. . . .

NAVAL LIBRARY ASKS N. E. DATA

Seeks Loans or Donations of
Documents of Historic Interest

Frequent demands are made upon the Office of Naval Records for naval historical data. As a result the District Staff Headquarters of the First Naval District, Boston, Mass., has issued a plea to New Englanders "whose ancestors have made and whose traditions have preserved so much of our naval history" to give or lend any documents of interest to the Office of Naval Records. The appeal reads in part:

The Office of Naval Records, Navy Department Library, has in its files a great number of old manuscripts of much historical interest. It is frequently called upon to furnish old naval historical data, not only by the pension and other Government sources but by numerous individuals, historical and patriotic societies, state and local historians.

The Navy Department is beginning to realize that this important source of naval history has not had the proper attention in the past and now desires to acquire from private hands letters, journals, pictures, and other documentary material of interest so as to make the Office of Naval Records the center of our country's naval traditions. Donations or loans of old naval documents will be greatly appreciated and should be forwarded to the Superintendent, Office of Naval Records, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

JUNIOR BUREAU WORK IS PRAISED

Speaker Gillett Makes Address
at Laying of Corner Stone
of New Building

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 12 (Special)—Projects and aims of the Junior Achievement Clubs were warmly commended and high praise given to their supporters by Frederick H. Gillett, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, at an address last night on the American International College campus, closing an eventful guest day at the Junior Achievement Institute, which included the laying of the cornerstone of its new building at 5 o'clock. Speaker Gillett, speaking on "Building for Citizenship," said in part:

This Junior Achievement Bureau is one of the best investments I know of. It is stimulating and educating girls and boys all over the eastern states in industry, thrift and co-operation and is doing it in such a sensible and attractive way as to make the children like it to stir in them ambition and thus insure their development into self-reliant, independent citizens. It seems to me your central principle is sound. It is to seize upon the social instinct of children, their gang tendency, and by organizing them into small clubs with leaders and competitive tests, and to turn to good account the impulses that if undirected may lead to untoward results. Especially deserving of praise is the pains taken to combine the thrift incentive with the stimulating of the industrial motive.

Other speakers at the supper included Horace A. Moses, chairman of the Junior Achievement Committee; John A. Shirley, treasurer of the Service League Foundation; Ivan L. Hobson, director of the Junior Achievement Bureau; Seth L. Burt, president of the Junior Achievement Foundation of Holyoke, Mass.; and Fred Fromm of the Rotary Club of Waterbury, Conn.

Exercises on the college grounds followed immediately after the laying of the cornerstone of the new two-story institute building. The first institute is declared to have been a great success. Outstanding features of the week have been visiting tours of leading manufacturing of this section and a dinner at Horace A. Moses' farm in Woronoco, with 200 boys and girls in attendance.

Boys and girls of Essex County, New York, here of the honors in the news writing contest at the institute, in which blue ribbons were awarded last night, five of the six winners coming from that locality. The victors who will have their expenses paid to the Eastern States Exposition in September, are: Laura St. Pierre, Springfield, Mass.; Dorothy M. Rice, Wallingburg, N. Y.; Evelyn Porter and Olive M. Johnson, Ticonderoga, N. Y.; Cella M. Bola, Ausable Forks, N. Y.; Edward Bruno, Crown Point, N. Y. There were 75 entered in the contest.

MAINE CENTRAL SHOPS ARE CLOSED

Train Service to Be Curtailed
Beginning July 28

PORTLAND, Me., July 12—The Maine Central Railroad shops at Thompson's Point, South Portland and Waterville closed last night for a month. More than 65 shops are affected. Train service will be greatly curtailed, starting July 28, it was learned at the offices yesterday.

Unofficial reports are that two trains are to be taken from the Rockland division and one from the Somerset branch, and that one of the Bangor-Boston trains will be started from Skowhegan instead of Bangor. Reduction of freight service is also being effected and will continue to be effected through a spreading out of the schedule. General business conditions and increased use of the automobile are both considered as factors in rendering unprofitable service which has hitherto furnished satisfactory revenues.

WORCESTER LINES TO BE ABANDONED

WORCESTER, Mass., July 12—Manager Page of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company announced that beginning Sunday, the company will abandon the operation of the Westboro & Marlborough Line, and that part of the Worcester and Auburn line from Auburn village to Oxford town line. In doing this, Mr. Page says, the company will save a profitable mileage of about 22 car miles. Several men who are now operating one man cars on the two lines will be laid off.

As to other suburban lines, the abandonment of which has been under consideration, Mr. Page stated that no decision had been reached as to their future. The company claims today's action is the result of continual wage boosts.

PASTORS' SALARIES INCREASE

The average salary of Congregational pastors is shown to be \$1854 as compared with \$1778 one year ago, according to the annual report of the Congregational Churches in the United States just issued. These figures do not include parsonages, most of the parsonages, which if included would probably bring the average to about \$2200 a year, the report adds.

LEVERETT TO CELEBRATE

LEVERETT, Mass., July 12 (Special)—Extensive preparations are making for the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of this town, Aug. 14 and 15. The town took its name from John Leverett, an early president of Harvard College.

U. S. IMPORTS EXCEED BRITISH

More American Incoming Ton-
nage June Report Shows

For the first time in several months there was more American tonnage among the incoming vessels arriving at Boston from foreign ports, during the last 30 days than there was British, according to figures available at the Custom House today. The report covers the vessel movement during the month of June and shows that of the 133 ships arriving, representing a total of 329,248 net tons, and eight different nationalities, 65 were American, registering 136,493 net tons. While the number of British vessels arriving was slightly more, the tonnage was less, the figures being 67 vessels of 126,031 net tons.

The custom trade, however, was not given such good service under the American flag, for of the 115 vessels clearing for foreign ports, and representing 232,267 net tons, 44 were American, registering 74,540 tons. The number of British vessels was 55, with a tonnage of 92,721. There were steamers of six nationalities among the 115 clearances.

Another feature of the June report is the steady gain shown in the number of vessels arriving at Boston from foreign ports, in the past few months. Arrivals numbered 102 in March, 114 in April, 146 in May, and 153 in June. In May, the American vessels arriving here numbered 63 of 124,371 net tons and the British vessels 68 of 136,106 net tons, showing a gain for American boats and a loss for British when compared with the June figures. In comparing the clearances for May and June, both American and British vessels lost, the May figures being 51 American vessels of 91,404 net tons and 53 British vessels of 111,919 net tons.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC SAID TO DIMINISH

Maine Governor Finds Conditions
in Quebec Improved

AUGUSTA, Me., July 12 (Special)—Returning from a trip to Quebec, Gov. Percival P. Baxter said that his stay of four days there convinced him that the liquor traffic has greatly diminished and that there is far less flocking of United States citizens for the purpose of buying liquor than past reports would seem to indicate. The Governor said:

During my stay there of four days I saw practically no drinking, either at the hotels or on the river steamboats. In fact, I saw only two or three instances of drinking while I was away. The whole situation seems to be well under control in Quebec and I am not one of those who believe that Americans now flock there just for the sake of getting something to drink.

Running along the border also has decreased during the past two years. There is very little of it at present and that is in small quantities. The stories about truck loads of liquor being brought into Maine from Quebec come from certain vivid imaginations and often are hatched up by newspaper men who want to create a sensation.

While in Jackman I was told that one Boston newspaper sent a representative there to write up the rum-running on the Jackman road. He could not find anything that measured up to his expectations and so hired a team and some men, loaded it up with empty boxes, took it out on a lonely road and had it fully photographed for his paper.

MR. BRYAN FAVORS
BUSINESS POLICYFair, Efficient, Economical Gov-
ernment Needed, He Tells
Atlantic City Friends

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 12 (AP)—Gov. Charles W. Bryan of Nebraska, Democratic candidate for Vice-President and for Governor of Nebraska on the Democratic and Progressive tickets, regrets he must leave the work he has started in his home State for the higher call of his party as a Vice-Presidential candidate, although appreciative of the honor accorded him.

He made this statement during a brief visit here yesterday afternoon with Judge Thompson of the Nebraska Supreme Court. They came to the resort from New York after their long hours at the Democratic National Convention where Mr. Bryan was selected as the running mate of John W. Davis. Three days before the Farmer-Labor Party of Nebraska had nominated him for Governor, but he announced here yesterday that he would withdraw from the State contest to campaign for the higher honor. His term as Governor expires on Jan. 1.

With Judge Thompson he left here this afternoon for Washington to spend a few days with William Jennings Bryan, his brother, before going west. After reaching home he will map his national campaign.

Mr. Bryan outlined his personal platform shortly after his arrival. He declared that business fundamentals should be applied to federal, state and municipal governments and that the same methods should be used in preventing the larger, richer and more powerful interests from imposing upon the smaller. He said he believes in an economical, fair, and efficient government. He related some of the progressive measures enacted in Nebraska during his administration. The candidate was recognized by the boardwalk throngs and received an enthusiastic reception.

Gov. Bryan to Surrender

His Nomination in Nebraska

WASHINGTON, July 12—Charles W. Bryan, Governor of Nebraska, Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, spent today in Washington, attending to semi-official business matters and incidentally conferring with Cordell Hull, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, about the national campaign. He intended to leave for his home, traveling by way of Chicago, tonight, and declared that one of his first duties would be to notify the Nebraska State Democratic Committee that it would have to select a new candidate for Governor to run this fall.

"I can't be running for two offices at once," he observed, "although just before the national convention met at New York I had been given a re-nomination for Governor."

"Until the campaign is formally launched, I am refusing to discuss national political issues for publication. Some newspaper interviews purporting to give my political platform are based on campaign speeches and literature which marked the primary fight over the governorship. They consequently give my views on political affairs in Nebraska, my own State, correctly, but they should be understood to have that limit. As to national affairs I have nothing yet to say."

W. J. Bryan, the Governor's brother, was in Washington last night, and the two met briefly. The elder Bryan left later for St. Louis.

WINCH TO HANDLE DIRIGIBLE
DAYTON, O., July 12 (Special)—Engineers at Wilbur Wright Field have developed a winch powerful enough to draw a dirigible as large as the Shenandoah from the skies and do the work usually requiring a landing crew. The equipment is mounted on a small tractor.BOBBED HAIR NETS
Absolutely Guaranteed
\$1.00 a Dozen
Usually sold at 50c each.
DESIGNED for dressing the bob and for pinning the bangs. Colors: Dark, medium or light brown, blonde, black, Auburn, white, gray, Silver or double mesh. Money refunded if not satisfied.
No delivery charges. Mail orders filled.
THE FRANK BOWEN CO.
Washington, D. C., Ohio, N. Y. & A.ATTEMPT TO SLAY
ZAGHLUL, EGYPTIAN
LEADER, THWARTED

By Special Cable

CAIRO, July 12—While boarding a train for Alexandria this morning Zaghul Pasha, Egyptian Prime Minister, was approached by an Egyptian point blank at him. Zaghul Pasha threw up his left arm in order to shield himself, thus receiving a bullet in his arm. The assailant attempted suicide but was prevented from doing so by the crowd which endeavored to lynch him. He was eventually rescued by the police and arrested. Zaghul Pasha's wound is slight.

By Special Cable

LONDON, July 12—The wounding of Zaghul Pasha reported today came as a great surprise to official circles. An Englishman who returned to London from Egypt recently, however, told The Christian Science Monitor representative a month ago that if Zaghul Pasha showed any signs of weakening in his attitude toward Great Britain he would undoubtedly be shot.

The last few days have seen Zaghul Pasha gradually inclining toward moderation. Officials here were expecting to welcome him to London for negotiations on various points at issue between the two countries as soon as he concluded a visit to Vichy, for which he was about to leave Egypt. While his name on the ballot in all states as an independent candidate for President, practical difficulties will be numerous. E. E. Witte, chief of the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library, said today.

Mr. Witte recently completed an investigation of the election laws of all states in the Nation on the subject of independent candidates. The survey, he said, was made at the request of Robert M. La Follette Jr. There are many varieties of laws regulating independent candidates, no two states having exactly the same requirements. Mr. Witte said. Some states require that a certain percentage of signatures from every county in the state be obtained before a candidate can get on the ballot as an independent. Others require state conventions. In still others, some party designation is required.

The results of the survey have been forwarded to Senator La Follette.

30,000 ORANGEMEN
IN BOYNE PARADE

BELFAST, July 12 (AP)—Thirty thousand Orangemen, including members from America, paraded through the decorated streets of Ulster's capital today in celebration of the two hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne.

There was a general holiday and much enthusiasm.

SHRINE CLUB BUYS PROPERTY
HICKMAN, Ky., July 12—The Kentucky-Tennessee Shrine Club, composed of Shriner of Fulton, Hickman and Clinton, Ky., and Union City and Dyersburg, Tenn., has exercised its option on the Walnut Log Hotel and surrounding country, including 175 acres of ground at Reelfoot Lake, to be held forever as a game refuge and breeding place for wildfowl.GENTLEMEN'S HATS
of every description.
Cleaned, Blocked and Retrimmed
HAND, the HATTER
44 La Grange Street, Boston
Rear of Hotel Touraine
C. BOWEN
TRUCKING :: RIGGING
MOTOR TRANSPORTATION
SAFE AND MACHINERY MOVING
81 SUDBURY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
Telephone Haymarket 220
216 NORTH MAIN ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Telephone Union 4500SMALLPOX SCARES PLAYED OUT,
SAYS FORMER HEALTH OFFICIALCoercive Vaccination Declared Gross Medical Malpractice
by Niagara Falls Physician

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 12 (Special)—Buffalo will not have a smallpox scare this season, according to a long statement issued by the Department of Health and given widespread publicity. It is stated that 92 per cent of the population have been vaccinated. Thus Buffalo "will escape the ravages of smallpox epidemic that has gripped Detroit and neighboring Canada and has extended as far as Albany and Amsterdam," the statement says.

Dr. John W. Hodge of Niagara Falls, N. Y., formerly member of the health department, holds views of smallpox and vaccination opposite to those held by present-day public health officials. Asked for a statement relative to the oldtracking of a "smallpox epidemic" in Buffalo, Dr. Hodge said:

The creation of smallpox scares for the purpose of stimulating business for vaccinators and vaccine manufacturers is becoming pretty well played out. Evidently the Department of Health in Buffalo recognizes that fact and, according to re-

ports in the newspapers, will substitute mumps and pneumonia. These latter epidemics scares come to life about vacation time, and are used as a lever to vaccinate school children at a time when they should be left free to enjoy their holidays. The extensive propagation and coercive infliction of a dangerous disease, under the false pretense that it is necessary for public good and is safe and harmless, is obviously in the nature of a gross medical malpractice which is against public policy and public health.

I was formerly a public health official and know whereof I speak. My battle against vaccination has been waged practically single-handed in this section of the state for nearly 30 years, and I have not fought in vain. Many of my fellow practitioners agree with my views, but they dare not so express themselves. The figures given out of the number of cases of smallpox in Detroit can be almost wholly discounted. A person has a simple, a blister, or a sore lip, the annoyance is put down as smallpox for statistical purposes when the scare is on.

AMERICAN TOURIST
TRAVEL IN CANADA
SETTING UP RECORD
SARNIA, Ontario, July 10—Although the season is three weeks later than usual this year, the tourist traffic at this point of entry from the United States has been enormous, and will soon be in excess of last year's total. This has been estimated as \$5,000 motor parties.

Looking at the influx from a purely mercenary standpoint, citizens are enthusiastic over the prospect, and merchants declare their business shows a marked improvement as a result of the purchases by the visitors. The other ports of entry into Ontario are just as busy as Sarnia, and the total tourist traffic for the province looks as though it might set a new high record in this season.

Organizations here which include the Blue Water Highway Association and the Sarnia Chamber of Commerce, are working to draw the United States tourists to the main routes of travel and announce that their efforts are being successful. The Blue Water Highway along the shore of Lake Huron has made a number of new summer districts accessible to United States tourists who come in by Sarnia and Windsor. The whole of the Bruce peninsula and some points on the Georgian Bay are now easily reached over first class roads.

TRAVELERS RETAIN
COLUMBUS AS CENTER

COLUMBUS, O., July 7 (Special Correspondence)—Columbus will be headquarters for the United Commercial Travelers of America, and the scene of its annual convention for at least 25 years longer as a result of the completion of the new home here.

For five years the question of moving headquarters to a point further west was debated at the meetings of the supreme council. The decision practically had been made to move headquarters from Columbus, but delegates to the council disagreed as to the city to be chosen. The controversy was settled by the construction and recent dedication of the new building in Columbus.

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PETITION IS FILEDFive Hundred Bristol Citizens
Ask Board to Rescind Order

BRISTOL, Conn., July 12 (Special)—A petition asking the Bristol Board of Health to rescind its vaccination order was presented to the board at its meeting last night in the office of Mayor Wade, with the Mayor in attendance. The petition had 500 signatures and set forth that the matter of vaccination should be optional with the individual and that inasmuch as there was no epidemic the order was unwarranted and should therefore be withdrawn.

As indicating the widespread opposition to the order in this city it was pointed out that the 500 signatures were obtained in but a few days and that only eight of those asked to sign the petition declined, five because they were in favor of vaccination. The anti-vaccinationists who crowded the Mayor's office were assured that the petition would be given serious consideration at a future meeting of the health board.

CHILDREN'S PAGEANT
TO AID FLOWER WEEK

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 12—A week devoted to the study and protection of wild flowers is planned by sponsors of recreational activities at the Municipal Pier here, July 12 to 19. The Children's Civic Theater of Chicago, under direction of Miss Bertha L. Ives, will present a wild flower pageant written by Mrs. C. F. Millspaugh. By this dramatic procession, children will be taught the habits and qualities of the flowers they represent.

The Wild Flower Preservation Society of America, through its Chicago branch, will hold an exhibit in the gallery of the pier. "Wild Flower Preservation Week" is one of a series planned by the Children's Civic Theater which includes weeks devoted to patriotism, better speech, mothers, safety, legends.

ANN ARBOR POLITICS INSTITUTE
DETROIT, July 8 (Special Correspondence)—Detroit members of the National League of Women Voters are co-operating in arranging the program for the Institute of Government and Politics which will be held at Ann Arbor July 21 to 26. A large number of women have signified their intention of attending.

This institute will draw attendance from the seven states comprising the fourth region of the league—Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, West Virginia and Kentucky. Members from other states however are invited to attend.

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Progress in the Churches

Recognizing that a warless world cannot be brought about by wishing, the Federal Council of Churches has issued a call for "practical action," an appeal to churchmen to insist on Congress adopting constructive international policies, an appeal which, through local congregations, reaches more than 30,000,000 church members. The council declares: "The war system of the nations will be overthrown and a peace system established only when millions of men and women take vital interest in these questions, place them above party politics, and express their convictions in their votes."

One of the religious features of the International Convention of Advertising Agents and Publicists meeting this month at Wembley, Eng., will be the emphasis placed upon the subject of "Church Advertising," three sessions being devoted to a consideration of religious publicity. Although the great evangelical truths must not be presented in the language and gesture of the street auctioneer or the "stunt merchant," it is believed that nothing but good will come from an intelligent and sympathetic attempt to harness business experts to the broadcasting of religious propaganda.

A study of 1400 American-born Japanese as reported in the Christian Century shows that practically all such children under 15 years of age attend American public schools, that nearly two-thirds attend Protestant Sunday schools, that 35 per cent are Christians and only 15 per cent Buddhists. Replies from 342 American-born Japanese between the ages of 15 and 22, representing 40 per cent of the Japanese of that age born in California, showed that 51 per cent attend high school or plan to, 51 per cent expect to go on to college, 50 per cent are Christians and only 20 per cent Buddhists.

The deputation which recently waited in London upon the Rumanian Foreign Minister in the interests of religious liberty has had an immediate result. "In consequence of recent complaints," the Rumanian Minister of Cults has issued an order to all prefects throughout the country stating that, in accordance with Article 22 of the Constitution, the Baptists must be allowed absolute liberty of attending.

The church given by Protestant churches of the United States to Chateau-Thierry as a memorial to the soldiers who fell in the district will be dedicated July 13. The stained glass windows of this church will have representations of all the marshals of France and the main one showing General Pershing landing with his troops and being welcomed by the marshals.

The Episcopal Divinity School in Philadelphia has completed its desired \$1,000,000 fund for additional equipment. Work on the proposed new buildings will begin immediately.

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THE DAYLIGHT CLOTHING STORE

WOMEN'S COUNCIL NOW NON-PARTISAN

Drops Republican Name

For the purpose of giving Republican women an opportunity to express

The official political organization may not admit the word "Republican" has been dropped from the name of the organization, formed under the name of the Massachusetts Council of Republican Women. Mrs. Sadie L. Shuman, chairman of the legislative committee, announced today. Henceforth it is to be known as the Massachusetts Council of Women. The change was made necessary by the existing law which forbids an organization using the designation of a political party from taking any action on pending legislative measures, or endorsing any candidate before the primaries without first obtaining the consent of that party's state committee.

The Massachusetts Council of Women, as it is now called, was formed for the express purpose of bringing such legislative action as members might see fit thus exercising the right of independent thinking. Mrs. Shuman said. Composed entirely of Republican women, those women believe that they should be organized for effective action on the selection of candidates, legislative and other measures they believe in. Questions under the program of the official Republican Party or none of them. Therefore formed an independent organization to that end. This is in no sense to be construed as

disaffection. Mrs. Shulman said, "as all or practically all of the members are members of the Women's Republican Club of Malden, and some of its leaders are prominent in the Women's Division of the Republican State Committee."

Mrs. Frank B. Hall of Worcester is president of the Massachusetts Council of Women. Mr. Roger W. Cutler of Charles River is secretary and Mrs. Edward F. Wellington of Malden is treasurer. The honorary president, Mrs. James D. T. Hingst, is chairman of the women's division of the Republican State Committee.

ANNUAL PICNIC OF ORANGEMEN

Race, baseball games and other sports were the order of the day at the thirty-fourth annual picnic of Boston Lodge No. 18 and Essex Lodge No. 16 of the Local Orange Institution at Nahant, N. H., last Sunday. The affiliated Orange Lodges affiliated at the

luncheon tables. At Lake Pearl, in Wrentham, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, L. O. T. held their picnic, which also included a program of sports.

49 COLLEGES REPRESENTED

ORONO, Me., July 12 (Special). — Forty-nine colleges and normal schools are represented in a student body of 279 registered at the twenty-fifth annual session of the University of Maine summer school. It is revealed by an examination of registration records. Of these students, 56 have A. B., B. S., Ph.D. degrees and some hold master's degrees.



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style, will meet the requirements of
the modern homemaker.

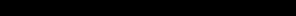
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GERMAN INDUSTRY'S NEW POWERS CITED

Chicago Institute Speaker Sees
General Weakening in the
Conception of State

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, July 12.—While the new German Constitution has proved a bulwark against disorder in Germany during the troubled years since the war, it has not prevented a general weakening in the conception of State particularly by industry in that country. This was the general theme of yesterday's lecture by Dr. Herbert Kraus of the University of Königsberg, before the Institute of International Politics at the University of Chicago.

General disillusionment from the results of the war and a decrease in the authority of the Empire was given as the reason for a lessened regard for the State. To show how far the condition has progressed Dr. Kraus said that in 1923 the National Association of German Industry sent a communication to the Government stating that industry would be willing to carry 40 per cent of the 500,000,000-mark additional annual guarantee of reparations provided the Government would agree to conditions which included exploitation of state resources according to natural scientific theories, abstinence of the Government from manufacture and distribution of goods, and equality of German production in foreign countries.

Industrial Independence
This attitude, Dr. Kraus declared, illustrates an attempt to deal with the State as an independent power instead of the fulfillment of the duty of the citizen to the State. Negotiations between private German industrialists and the French and Belgians, he said, furnishes another example of this attitude of independence. Dr. Kraus added:

On the other hand, the German Constitution has maintained itself, and proved a bulwark against the destructive forces seething in the German people, as well as against the outside factors set against the Government and the dangers which threaten Germany and its Constitution.

The question of durability of the Weimar Constitution which is hereby suggested leads us of itself to the more comprehensive and greater problem of whether and in what degree the Constitution is rooted in the German people. When we consider the relation of the Germans to their new Constitution from this psychological standpoint, we must acknowledge that this instrument contains a number of decidedly popular measures, among these the guarantee of personal freedom, the secrecy of mail, the freedom of meeting, the right to form societies and the independence of judges.

And not last among them, the article that no German may be surrendered to a foreign Government for prosecution or punishment, a paragraph which has become very actual by the question of the surrender of the so-called war criminals. I would also include, with reservation the universal, direct and secret suffrage for men and women.

Strength of the Constitution
On the other side the Treaty of Versailles and the burdens laid by it on the German people and constitutional life are repudiated with overwhelming unanimity, including the paragraphs on the abolishment of conscription and the limitation of armament. The National Council and National Economic Council are distant and on the whole indifferent features in the general conscience. The existence of the Cabinet of the Empire has hardly reached the consciousness of the masses.

The situation in regard to the Reichstag is rather complicated. The last Reichstag had become decidedly unpopular, because it was too old, and could no longer be considered the efficient representative of the German people. Then general world skepticism of parliaments has grown quite strong in Germany, and was increased under the influence of the last election for Parliament on May 4. The institution of a President is naturally troublesome for both those of the extreme Right and Left. But in my opinion very few people in Germany have really at present an expectation of this institution being abolished.

If the German people had to construct a new Constitution today, either by the scales of a plebiscite, or by the agency of a national assembly as was the case in Weimar, the consultations would naturally take a different course than they did in Weimar; but if the German people were asked the question of whether and in what fundamental respects the Weimar Constitution should be altered today, the majority would probably answer negatively, as shown in Bavaria and Baden, where plebiscites showed negative results.

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH PLANNED

Action Taken to Form International Organization

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 12 (Special).—Not only further national but international unification of the Lutheran Church will result, it is believed, from action of the executive board of the United Lutheran Church taken during a conference just closed here.

At the time of the formation of the United Lutheran Church in 1918, the bodies joining together were the General Lutheran Council of America, the General Synod of America and the United Synod of the south. Under the new plan there will also be joined the Missouri Synod, the Scandinavian churches, embracing Norway, Denmark and Sweden, and other foreign branches.

The board also recommended the consolidation of five great Lutheran mission boards into one board, known as the Board of American Missions. The convention of the United Lutheran Church, which meets in Chicago next October, will decide upon the proposed merger.

By unanimous vote the executive board decided to recommend to the convention that it accept the joint invitation of the ministerium of Pennsylvania and the East Pennsylvania Synod to hold the 1926 convention of the United Lutheran Church in Philadelphia.

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(Second Floor)

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Complete Suites, as well as individual pieces, are included in this offering

(On the Fourth Floor)

RADIOCASTING OPENS ALASKA TO COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Northern Territory Presents Great Experimental Laboratory—Inhabitants in Close Touch With Affairs

JUNEAU, Alaska, June 22 (Special Correspondence)—Radio has taken the place of the missionary in opening up Alaska to commerce and, in the natural course of events, to permanent settlement. Today the territory is a vast practical radio laboratory. In proportion to the number of inhabitants, it has the most intensive radio development of all lands. It needs it. The radio seems to have been especially devised to fit the needs of such members of civilized society as have made their home in its widely scattered towns and villages.

For six months of the year many settlements are practically cut off from the rest of the world. Long-distance dog traveling is expensive and the accumulation of mail warrants few trips across the snow. But the icy blasts are no obstacle to the electromagnetic waves; the colder it is, the better the transit conditions for them.

Twenty years ago the Government laid a cable to Alaska from Seattle, Wash., and it is re-laying it at present. This is operated by the Army Signal Corps. Its main stops are at Ketchikan and Seward, while its branches

extend to various coastal centers and to Fairbanks, the heart of the territory. For the greater part the radio stations operate in connection with the cable system, but a few stations, such as the naval station at Cordova, are powerful enough to communicate directly with the Government radio stations in the United States.

Besides the army and navy stations and a few maintained for purely experimental purposes by the Bureau of Education, there are about 100 privately owned stations. These are operated chiefly by the mining industry and are run only in the mining season. These stations do business only for themselves, and there is little prospect that they can ever be welded into a commercial system for permanent residents.

Government officials say that there is only one place in Alaska where a commercial concern would find it profitable to establish a station, and that is Fairbanks, the extremity of the cable-telegraph station. The army already has a station there. In its effort to encourage people to settle in Alaska, the Government is permitting its cable and its radio stations to be used for commercial purposes. While the navy stations are needed for the fleet, the Weather Bureau and the

Bureau of Fisheries at all times and for all Government departments occasionally, the army stations are just now chiefly useful for commercial purposes. One of the best of the northern stations is located at Green Harbor, the farthest northern sending point.

Typical Northern Radio Station



This Picture Presents a View of the Station Located at Green Harbor, Which is the Farthest Northern Sending Point

The future of Alaskan communication depends upon the radio. Government officials familiar with the territory believe. People will not go where they are out of touch with civilization, and the radio is the only practical means of keeping them in touch. The Government already has a big invest-

ment in cables and railroads, and must maintain its establishment. The opinion prevails that the Government will continue to extend its radio service for the benefit of settlers. Commercial interests cannot be expected to establish the much-needed stations without prospect of gain.

Radio Programs

Due to its wide circulation, The Christian Science Monitor is compelled to publish radio programs a week in advance to reach readers at distant points.

FOR SATURDAY, JULY 19, and
SUNDAY, JULY 20

WRC has Hawaiian music on its program on this Saturday night. This station seems to specialize in the music of these islanders. All of which reminds us of one night after working very late on a small experimental set which we were sure would prove an exceptionally good one. After laboriously tuning we finally heard the very weak and fading strains of Hawaiian music. Breathlessly we waited for the announcement. Then something drifted in about "Honolulu Star" and immediately we were sure we had a Honolulu newspaper. By this time everyone was keenly interested. Again came the announcement, only much clearer: "This is Station WRC featuring—star—Honolulu—". We quietly closed up the night. Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith will give another of his interesting talks from WJZ. This time he calls it "The Radio Telescope or Directional Receiving." This piques our curiosity for we do not quite see the connection; which shows the wisdom of the lecturer, for now we are sure to listen to his speech.

Karl Bonawitz plays on the Germantown Theater organ for station WIP and his concerts are always enjoyed on this end. Lately many of his offerings have been early in the day which made reception out of the question for us. On Saturday night he will give one of his late concerts. This will afford the opportunity of hearing him clearly.

Program Features

FOR SATURDAY, JULY 19
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
CKCH, Canadian National Railway, Ottawa, Ont. (485 Meters)

8 p. m.—Chateau Laurier Hotel Orchestra. Dinner concert. Vocal and instrumental selections. Dance orchestra. CKAC, La Presse, Montreal, Can. (480 Meters)

7 p. m.—Children's stories in French and English. 7:30 p. m.—Rex Battle and his Mount Royal Orchestra.

8:30 p. m.—Studio concert. 10:30 p. m.—Dance music.

WBZ, Westinghouse, Springfield, Mass. (387 Meters)

8 p. m.—Schubert's Symphony Ensemble. 7:30 p. m.—Leo Reisman and his orchestra.

7:30 p. m.—Concert by the Hotel Kimball Trio. Transmitted from the Hotel Kimball dining room; Jan Geerts, violinist and director; Angela Goddard Longman, cellist; Paul Lawrence, pianist.

9 p. m.—Concert by Leonard Doersam, baritone; Florence Doersam, pianist and accompanist.

9:30 p. m.—Harmonica solos by Harry Cummings.

WGT, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Program by New York Philharmonic Orchestra; Willem van Hoogstraten, conductor.

8:30 p. m.—Dance music by Joseph A. Chickens and his Clover Club Orchestra.

WEAF, American Tel. & Tel. Co., New York City (493 Meters)

3 p. m.—Dance music by Bob Frickin's Orchestra; Mary Rowe, violin, contralto.

5 p. m.—Dinner music; Harry W. Niles, bass; Yola Powell, soprano; accompanied by Mme. Florence Weisbach, violinist; N. Dreyfuss, Russian pianist; Gladys Gavreau, violinist; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra from the roof garden of the Hotel Pennsylvania.

WZZ, Radio Corporation of America, New York City (415 Meters)

5 p. m.—Clementine Rigo, soprano. 7 p. m.—Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.

8 p. m.—The Radio Telescope or Directional Receiving, by Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith, chief radioast engineer, R. C. A.

10:30 p. m.—Studio concert by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Willem van Hoogstraten.

10:30 p. m.—Paul Specht's Club Lido Venice Orchestra.

WOB, Bambergers, Newark, N. J. (465 Meters)

2:30 p. m.—E. Paul Southe and Estelle Tobin, vaudeville sparks of harmony.

2:45 p. m.—Concert by the Newark Zither Trio.

3:30 p. m.—Concert—half hour of favorite old-time songs and stories.

6:15 p. m.—"Music While You Dine"—Enrico Riccio, conductor.

8 p. m.—Concert by the Felice String Quartet.

8:30 p. m.—Recital by William L. Guggolz, baritone of New York.

8:45 p. m.—Col. John T. Martin, veteran of "99 and One Hundred War, in an address "Americanism."

WIP, Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. (460 Meters)

12 noon—Organ recital by Karl Bonawitz.

2 p. m.—"What the Wild Waves Are Saying."

2:30 p. m.—Visiting artists and chats with celebrities.

3:30 p. m.—Concert by Comfort's Philharmonic Orchestra, Roy B. Comfort, conductor; soloist, Loda Gofert, soprano.

5:05 p. m.—Dinner music by the Kentucky Serenaders under the direction of J. P. Hays.

6 p. m.—Uncle Wip's bedtime stories.

7 p. m.—Concert by Comfort's Philharmonic Orchestra.

7:45 p. m.—Concert by Vessella's Concert Band, Orreste Vessella, conductor; soloist, Rita Aprina, soprano.

8 p. m.—Dance music by Bob Leman's Dance Orchestra.

8:05 p. m.—Organ recital by Karl Bonawitz.

WBC, Radio Corporation of America, Washington, D. C. (449 Meters)

6 p. m.—Children's hour by Peggy Albion.

7:45 p. m.—Bible talk.

8:15 p. m.—Radio recital by William Stanley Quinn, baritone.

8:45 p. m.—Piano recital to be announced.

8:45 p. m.—Song recital by Elsie V. Lang, contralto.

9:30 p. m.—Concert of Hawaiian music.

WCAE, Kaufmann & Baer, Pittsburgh, Pa. (462 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Dinner concert.

7:45 p. m.—Uncle Kaybee.

7:45 p. m.—Vocal selections by Lew Kennedy, baritone, representing the Jerome H. Remick Music Company. Miss Irene Setler at the piano.

8:30 p. m.—Musical program of popular dance music by Brown's Original Orchestra.

KDKA, Westinghouse, Pittsburgh, Pa. (385 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert by the Westinghouse Band, T. J. Vastine, conductor.

6:15 p. m.—"Epaminondas and His Auntie" for the radio children.

8:45 p. m.—Last Minute Helps to teachers of Sunday School classes, Carman Cover Johnson, author of "How to Teach Adults."

8 p. m.—Concert by the Westinghouse Band, T. J. Vastine, conductor, and Chester Stirling, basso.

WWJ, the Detroit News, Detroit, Mich. (317 Meters)

9:30 a. m.—"Tonight's Dinner" and a special talk by the woman's editor.

12 noon—The Detroit News Orchestra.

7:30 p. m.—Concert by Schmeiman's Concert Band broadcast from Belle Isle Park.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WLAG, Cutting-Washington, St. Paul, Minn. (417 Meters)

8:15-10 p. m.—Municipal concert direct from Lake Harriet, Minneapolis, under direction of Engelbert Roentgen.

11-12 p. m.—Dance program: George Osborn's Nicellot Hotel Orchestra; Wendell Hall of New York, soloist.

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WFAA, the Dallas News, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)

12:30 p. m.—Address, Dr. Charles S. Field on "The Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

2:30 p. m.—Man Musical program.

8:30 p. m.—H. M. Morton, comedian and mandolin player; Hugh F. Bryan, piano; Miss Marie Hudson, contralto. In recital.

11 p. m.—Dance music of the Adolphus Hotel Orchestra, Lawrence Morrell, directing.

WHAS, Journal-Times, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)

4-5 p. m.—Selections by Dick Quinlan's Golden Derby Orchestra of the Walnut Theater; selections by the Alamo Theater Orchestra, Harry S. Currie, conductor.

7:30-9 p. m.—Concert by the Bluegrass Ramblers; John Whalen Kelley, piano and director.

WDAF, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo. (411 Meters)

3:30 p. m.—The Star's Radio Orchestra. Address—Speaker from the editorial staff of the Star, The Tell-Me-a-Story Lady, Music—Carl Nordberg's Plantation Players, Hotel Muehlebach.

WOW, Woodmen of the World, Omaha, Neb. (386 Meters)

6 p. m.—Story hour, conducted by Doris Claire Secord, daughter of "Uncle Hero" of World-Herald.

8:30 p. m.—Dinner program by First Church of Christ, Scientist, Joseph P. Woolery Jr., leader.

9 p. m.—Program arranged by Carl Sibbert, tenor.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KFO, Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Calif. (452 Meters)

7:30-9 p. m.—Concert by his popular artists. (During the intermissions KFO will sing popular songs.)

KGO, General Electric Company, Oakland, Calif. (319 Meters)

8 p. m.—Program given by Oakland Division of Southern California Company; Southern Pacific Orchestra; Consuela de Lavaca, soprano; Josephine Holub, violinist; Lyman A. Brown, cornet solo; Wesley Parks, tenor; Arlon Trio; Olan P. Brooks, tenor; address, "Transportation," C. J. McDonald; Betty Miller, soprano; Helen Blake, pianist; Georgia Minstrel, under direction of Miles B. Hunter; George Schuler, tenor.

10 p. m.—Hotel St. Francis Dance Orchestra, San Francisco.

KFI, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. (469 Meters)

8:45 p. m.—Vocal concert.

9 p. m.—Alma K. Moss, contralto, ranging recital.

9 p. m.—Examiner—Sorority Six Dance Orchestra.

10 p. m.—Popular song program.

11 p. m.—Ambassador Hotel Coconut Grove Orchestra.

KHJ, Los Angeles Times, Los Angeles, Calif. (395 Meters)

2:30 p. m.—Hollywood Bowl program sponsored by Art Hickman's Concert Orchestra from the Biltmore Hotel.

8:45 p. m.—Children's program presenting Prof. Walter Sylvester Hertzig. Bedtime story by Uncle John.

9 p. m.—Program presented through the courtesy of Mrs. J. L. Hunter, San Juan Inn, San Juan Capistrano, presenting Julie Kollar, harpist, and her trio.

10 p. m.—Art Hickman's Dance Orchestra from the Biltmore Hotel.

FOR SUNDAY, JULY 20

WBZ, Westinghouse, Springfield, Mass. (387 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Sunday vespers from the

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Question Box

122. We have a three-tube Kennedy receiver which we bought about a year and a half ago, but it is not very good for distance. Once we got Dallas, Texas, but were interrupted by static about every other second. How can I avoid this and also get further range? Please tell me what WOA is if there is such a station.

(Ans.) Dallas is good distance work with a receiver of the type you mention. Static is a problem that has yet to be solved in radio. The use of an inside antenna will cut down much of it, but will also shorten the range of your receiver. The only way to increase the range of your set is to add radio frequency ahead of it. It would be better to sell the instrument and purchase one already equipped for long range work. The station you speak of is probably WOA-W, Woodmen of the World, Omaha, Neb. There is no WOA listed.

123. The recent articles on your special regenerative were very interesting and I have been contemplating building the hookup you published. I have not been able to locate 3 1/2-inch hard rubber tubes in the local trade, however, and wish you would advise whether 4-inch tubes would throw off calculations or otherwise affect the proper functioning of your regenerative. We have set 3 1/2-inch bakelite tubes and feel certain that they would give the same results, but nevertheless will appreciate your advice.

(Ans.) Four-inch tubing would not give the same results as 3 1/2-inch tubing following our specifications. Experimental work is being done on other sizes of tubing, however, and should be available within a short time. Go right ahead and use bakelite. Be sure and put in the fixed condenser across the primary of the first audio transformer. Let us hear how you make out.

134. I am starting to build a 4-tube Browning receiving set according to data given in recent issues of the Monitor and would appreciate further information on a few points. Does it make any difference

which way the winding is put on the coils, clockwise or reverse to clockwise? Could another stage or more of untuned radio frequency be added to advantage by using another Browning regenerative or a commercial radio frequency transformer? Would a loop antenna be feasible and how should the tuning parts be modified for the purpose? Would General Radio Company (Cambridge) condensers 247-D function as low-loss condensers or would you advise some other type? What audio frequency transformers would you advise and at what ratios for the respective stages? As most of the stations that I usually want to bring in are 500 miles or more away I have been considering omitting the double jack and using the last stage single jack only. What would you say to this, and in so doing could I put all the tubes on one rheostat? A 202 fixed condenser is mentioned in the text, but not shown on the diagram. How essential is this condenser?

(Ans.) The direction of the windings is not critical, as there are no untuned stages used at present. The Browning transformer is essentially a tuned transformer. Two of these could not be used. There would be no advantage in adding another stage of tuned radio frequency. The second stage has given excellent results. I would advise the extra jack, although only one rheostat would be needed. If it were eliminated there are many times part (usually) if phones are used, when the static noise it is hard to listen to. The fixed condenser is certainly essential and you cannot expect success without it. See question 123 as to its use.

MARCONI NAMED HEAD OF ITALO RADIO FIRM

ROME, July 11—William Marconi, the wireless inventor, has been appointed president of the Italo Radio Company, replacing Count San Martino, who held the office provisionally. Marconi, who has also been elected president in Italy, has also entered the company.

The Italo Radio Company has large interests in two South American radio societies, and has started building an ultra-powerful wireless station in Rome for communication with Argentina. Plans for enlarging and strengthening the station at Coltano for communication with North and South America are being made by the Italo Radio Company, while, simultaneously, it will start a wireless station at Milan for European service.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

An Egyptian Shepherd's Flute

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

LONDON, June 17. SHREWD and witty writer on aesthetics once remarked that it is indeed fortunate the masses in Europe care little for art—for, consider the probable result if the Irish peasantry regularly had seats in the Abbey Theater in Dublin, and witnessed Mr. Synge's plays, or if the villagers of Wessex habitually read Mr. Hardy's novels at an evening. They would first become aware that they were picturesque, and then they would realize that picturesqueness is a quality expected of the peasantry by the cultured.

They might, in fact, be tempted to turn from the plough to picturesqueness for a living. Well, except to the land, perhaps not much harm would result if the cultured in their turn took a hand with the plough. There is truth in the paradox that when all are aesthetes you shall enter again the kingdom of art only by becoming a Philistine, or like unto the little child who, when asked what he had observed during a country walk, replied that he had seen a horse biting a field.

Self-consciousness, in a word, is fatal to fresh, direct vision, and is easy to understand why Debussy, in a passage preceding the one quoted above, warns us that we have only to cultivate emotion for the sake of its expression and our art destroys itself. Perhaps on the whole Anatole France was right when he said that it is wiser to plant cabbages than to write books and, he might have added, to compose music.

Of all the criticism directed in the past against Debussy, the charge of an excessive self-consciousness, an absorbed self-centeredness, artistically speaking, seems at first sight to carry the most weight. It has been said that his work falls into three periods. In the first he found himself; in the second he realized himself; and in the last he lost himself. Or, to put it as some did in another way, the very qualities which went to the making of a fascinating, if restricted style, killed in the end what they had created.

"My style," Debussy once confessed to a colleague, "is a limited one, and I seem to have reached the end of it." But that was said in a moment of depression and the composer promptly contradicted himself by writing the delightful sonata for violin and piano-forte. It is at the last the lamp flickered. It is rash to presume that inspiration had run dry.

Debussy's individuality

A great critic has claimed it is not enough that a work of art should conform to the aesthetic demands of its age; there must be also about it, if it is to affect us with any permanent delight, the impress of a distinct individuality, an individuality remote from that of ordinary men, and coming near to us only by virtue of its newness and wonder in the work, and through channels whose very strangeness makes us more ready to give them welcome. What could more fitly describe the art of Debussy? Few composers have been less "overridden" by the sublime examples of their predecessors, and he was ever impatient of those who attempt to reap the advantage of their magnificent musical inheritance by making "feeble attempts to rewrite history." If the pursuit of an individual ideal is self-centeredness, and a fastidious rejection of artistic excess, crudity and coarseness of every kind is self-consciousness, then Debussy deserved these labels. "We should endeavor to purify our music and to give it freedom," and of certain French composers he wrote, "They study nature in books in which it assumes a disagreeably artificial aspect and in which the rocks are made of cardboard and the leaves of colored gauze."

At the time when, all over Europe, composers no sooner slipped in numbers than the Wagnerian numbers came, Debussy created a masterpiece so original, so saturated with newness and wonder, that we of today can scarcely realize its effect on those who were then strangers in a strange "land of ninths." These were the days when common chords were really common and an orchestral player had never yet read his part upside down without himself or his conductor knowing it. "Pelléas et Mélisande" proclaimed the revolt of French genius against foreign art, and especially against Wagnerian art in its "awkward representations in France." Roman Rolland tells us that anyone who lives in foreign parts and is curious to know what France is like and understand her genius should study "Pelléas et Mélisande" as they would study Racine's "Bérénice."

"Pelléas" in London. Although it has been a classic for many years, when, lately, the British National Opera Company added Debussy's masterpiece to their repertoire, one felt much curiosity as to how English artists would acquire themselves in a work so peculiarly French. The first London performance at His Majesty's Theater proved a pleasant surprise. Miss Maggie Teyte's Mélisande and Mr. Norman Allin's Arkell were admirable in recitatives which, in

the words of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, "wander between little intervals, and neither raise nor lower the voice very much; and should have little sustained sound, no noise, and no cries of any description—nothing indeed, that resembled singing, and little inequality in the duration or value of the notes, or in their intervals." Mr. Hyde's Pelléas and Mr. Parker's Golaud were less happily cast; but the orchestra under Mr. Goossens played with sensitiveness and beauty of tone. Beautiful sound counts for much in the work of one who wrote: "Music is a sum total of scattered forces. It is turned into a commercial speculation. I prefer to hear the few notes of an Egyptian shepherd's flute. . . ."

A Peruvian Composer and His Two Operas

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

JOSE VALLE-RIESTRA, the Peruvian composer, who has been on one of his rare visits to New York, invited me to his apartment one morning not long ago to hear some pages of his operas, "Ollanta" and "Atahualpa," played. Miss Helen Blum, the pianist, went over the prelude and dances of the third act of the first work and the prelude of the first act of the second. Both the dramatic and the musical sources of the operas are Indian, Ollanta being a name of a warrior of legend, who wooed a princess, and Atahualpa being that of the emperor of history, who was the last to rule with the title and honors of Inca.

"Ollanta" was written a good while ago, and it has been produced to acclaim in Lima. "Atahualpa" is about two-thirds finished. The music of the older piece seemed to me to possess the more intimate charm; that of the new one, the greater directness and virility. The melodic and rhythmic substance of "Ollanta" impressed me as interesting in itself and as effective in its working out. Mr. Valle-Riestra gave me the full score to hold, while Miss Blum played from the vocal score. From my rapid study, I could tell that the instrumentation is rich in ornament and variegated in color. I could also tell with some certainty that the choruses express a primitive yearning and a sincere popular fervor.

About the recitatives and arias I could not come to definite conclusions, though I might be able to say more if I could have the notes to myself for a while. But manuscripts are manuscripts, and "Ollanta" and "Atahualpa" exist only in the pen-and-ink copies which the composer carries with him in his baggage. For assistance in this regard, I called upon Mme. Maria Luisa Escobar, the soprano, a couple of days later. Mme. Escobar was one of the members of the cast in "Ollanta" at the time of the production in Lima in September, 1920, taking the part of Cusi-Coyllur, the princess and heroine.

She spoke in high terms of the work on the vocal side, observing that the arias, though in the Italian style, had about them marked traits of the Spanish school. She said they expressed the profound grief, the sweet melancholy and the self-sacrificing pride of the Indians of the old Peruvian Indian civilization in a most consistent and successful way. She spoke of the two duets for soprano and tenor as important numbers, and she referred to the general ensemble of the invocation to the sun as accomplishing the composer's special purpose remarkably well. The ballet she described as beautiful and original.

The principal rôles in "Ollanta" are the soprano, the tenor and the baritone, the title rôle being the tenor. The artists singing them at Lima four years ago were: Cusi-Coyllur, Mr. Fabbrì (some of the time Mr. Salazar) and Mr. Stracclari. The work was given at the Forero Theater, with Alfredo Padovani conducting. There were 12 representations in 20 days.

The libretto of "Ollanta" is in Spanish. Enough, however, of exposition, will the work some day be produced in New York? That, I fancy, is what Mr. Valle-Riestra would like to know, though he made no remark to that effect to me. As I look at the matter, I should think it a most reasonable thing for a man living on the ground where a great social organism once existed that almost corresponds to the ideals of modern reformers, and where a conquest of romantic aim, but deplorable outcome was enacted, to picture his surroundings in an opera, in a way to engage the attention of the international public.

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Miss Maggie Teyte

The Mélisande of The British National Opera Company's Production of "Pelléas et Mélisande," at His Majesty's Theater, London

"L'Arlequin" and Vanni-Marcoux

Paris, July 1
Special Correspondence

CONTRARY to tradition, the productions and revivals of the Paris Opéra this season have surpassed those of the Opéra Comique in judicious choice of interpreters and finished presentation.

One of the new operas scheduled for spring production at the Opéra but delayed until autumn on account of its lavish preparation is the new work of Max d'Ollone, "L'Arlequin," to the poem of Jean Sarmant.

The part of the Harlequin, which is baritone, will be sung by Vanni-Marcoux. The selection of this artist, who is so frequently the creator of new rôles in Paris, practically assures the artistic success of the production.

Vanni-Marcoux speaks of this rôle with great enthusiasm. To learn of his comprehensive method of study is to understand why his personality, so precisely suggesting the lawyer, whose profession he first fitted himself for in Italy—is submerged completely in very part.

Like a harrier fervently pleading for his client, the artist set forth the qualities of this new rôle with eager

warmth to the interviewer in the salon of his apartment.

"The character of Harlequin has never been thus treated in music," he said. "In this opera he is a great comedian as well as a deeply pathetic individual. Jean Sarmant's poem is a tale of a blissful life where there is no unhappiness. It opens with a celebration in honor of the Princess's seventeenth birthday. The King, her father, has announced that she may choose the gift she most desires. Harlequin, wearing his coat of a thousand colors, reaches the isle from a mysterious boat. He seeks by means of skillful dancing to interpret himself to the Princess and win her interest. Through the act he speaks no word, and at the end throws himself at the Princess's feet."

"To express this scene solely by means of pantomime is a most fascinating work. By instinct and grace this dance must reveal the soul of Harlequin. The five acts of the opera are full of charm. The Princess tells Harlequin of her love, they are united and leave the isle together. Their departure causes no unhappiness, for

the King assures her subjects their princess has obtained the gift that will bring her the greatest happiness."

"As usual, I shall first study the rôle dramatically and create the character before learning the music. The poem I learn by heart and repeat aloud until it becomes a part of me. Gradually the whole score is absorbed. For each rôle I do intensive reading. When I interpreted the part of the monk in "Thais," for example, I searched old documents in Venice and discovered that these zealous of the desert parted their hair, which was permitted to grow long in front, and the two strands were twisted about the head and knotted behind. I have not heard of any other singer thus characterizing his makeup in this rôle."

Vanni-Marcoux expressed his preference for concert work. "Here the artist has 20 interpretations to create in one evening instead of one rôle. Each word of a song must therefore be given its full value."

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Summer Music in Vienna

By PAUL BECHERT

VIENNA, June 22. DR. FRITZ STIEDRY, the new director of the Volksoper, has made an auspicious début with a thoroughly re-studied production of "Tristan and Isolde" under his own baton. Dr. Stiedry, formerly a prominent conductor at the Berlin Staatsoper, promises big things. His principal object will be to make the Volksoper not a competitive enterprise to the more luxurious Staatsoper, with its vastly greater financial and artistic means, but rather a supplementary theater to cultivate those branches of operatic art which the Staatsoper omits from its program. He proposes to offer not star performances but rather a well-trained and well-balanced company in rarely heard classic operas, and also in untried modern works by such more or less problematical authors as Busoni, Hindemith, Bartók, and others whose operas have heretofore remained unknown to the Vienna public. Dr. Stiedry's plans also include the establishment of symphonic concerts at the Volksoper to be given on Sunday mornings, along the lines of the Philharmonic Orchestra's subscription cycle under Felix Weingartner.

The city's operatic life has recently received a new incentive from a season of Czech opera at the Metropol Theater. The work of this company, which was founded only five years ago, did great credit to its director, Karl Nedbal, as well as to the proverbial musical enthusiasm of the Czech race.

Dirk Foch Gets Post

The latter part of the season brought a great surprise in the appointment of Dirk Foch, the Dutch conductor, for several years past active in American orchestral work, as successor of Ferdinand Löwe, who has now definitely retired from his post as head of the Konzertverein orchestral series. His farewell concert—Bruckner's Ninth Symphony—brought his great ovations. Löwe's rôle in the musical life of the city has been important, especially for the cause of Anton Bruckner, his intimate friend.

The belated premiere of one of Bruckner's earlier symphonies, incidentally, was one of the most interesting events of the past month. The manuscript of this hitherto unknown work was discovered in the archives of the municipal museum at Linz, Aus. It is a symphony written presumably in the summer of 1869, and chronologically ranges between Bruckner's first and second symphonies. Bruckner himself, with his touching modesty, thought little of the work, and the manuscript bore an inscription from his own hand, stating that "this symphony is void, and merely an experiment." The qualities of this work, however, by no means justified such severe self-criticism. The third and fourth movements only (Scherzo and Finale) were played, and while they do not count among Bruckner's most con-

vincing creations, they foreshadow, and in some places, reveal his genius in an impressive style. The scene of this important premiere was Klosterneuburg, a small city near Vienna, and the large audience included Roman Rolland, the French writer, and many Viennese musicians.

Vienna Modernists Face Opposition

Today, when Anton Bruckner is ragged among the classics most beloved by the Vienna musical public, it seems hardly credible that in his lifetime only 30 years ago, ridicule, or at best indifference, had been his lot at the hands of Vienna's critics and musical students. He shared the fate in this respect of Brahms, Beethoven and Mozart, for with all its ardent love for music the musical public of this city is perhaps the most conservative of any city in the world. The genius of a Schönberg is less recognized and less known in his native city than anywhere else, and his radical pupils, such as Alban Berg, Anton Webern, Egon Wellesz and Paul Pisk, are taboo with the musical press, and, to a large extent, with the general public. A great portion of contemporary musical effort passes almost unnoticed by the majority of the natives, who have only now penetrated to the moderate modernism of a Richard Strauss or Erich Korngold.

Nevertheless it is gratifying to state that the Austrian section of the International Society of Contemporary Music, which represents the one stronghold in this city of revolutionary music, has just closed its second season of concerts with noteworthy success. The importance of the society for the musical life of the city is best demonstrated by the fact that but for its concerts the chamber music of such men as Stravinsky, Prokofiev, Poulenc, Honegger, Bartók, Kodály and many other modern exponents would have remained entirely unknown to the Vienna public. The same is true to an even greater degree of the young Austrian composers, whose compositions are persistently ignored in the regular concert schedule, and who have at last found a long needed refuge in the programs of the "I. S. C. M." Austrian group.

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RESERVE BANKS' EARNINGS DROP

Volume of Credit in Use Lowest in Six Years—Heavy Gold Imports Chief Factor

WASHINGTON, July 12—Declining earning assets in federal reserve banks—the volume of reserve credit in use

The board finds the reserve banks at mid-year holding an increased volume of Government securities, a decrease in holdings of acceptances and a shifting of funds of member banks from com-

On June 18, the bulletin continues, the earning assets of the 12 banks combined were \$336,000,000, or 435.000,000 less than at the seasonal high point in January, and \$222,000,000 less than for the corresponding date of 1932.

The decline in earning assets have occurred at practically all of the reserve banks, but have been particularly large at New York. It was also noted that during the early months of 1924, the decline in earning assets was chiefly the result of a seasonal return of the flow of currency.

"The developments during the first six months of this year have been in contrast with those during the first half of 1923, when the increasing demand for currency was sufficient to absorb the gold imports of the period which were

then on a somewhat smaller scale. It was the coincidence during 1923 of a volume of gold imports roughly equal

Volume of gold imports roughly equivalent to the increased demand for currency that accounted for the relative constancy of reserve bank assets and it is the inflow of gold in excess of present currency demands which largely explains the recent decline in

"Between the high point reached early in April and the middle of June, commercial loans at reporting member banks decreased by more than \$100,000,000 and their net demand deposits

increased by over \$400,000,000 to the highest point on record. This increase in deposits is partly accounted for by the fact that these member banks are the principal holders of bankers' balances and that recently, as a result of the inactive demand of funds, the surplus has accumulated in these

"Some of the funds released by the reduction in commercial loans and arising out of the growth in deposits have been used for making loans on stocks and bonds but a much larger

increase has taken place in the investments of member banks in corporate securities.

in June were not only higher than at the opening of 1924 but higher than at any time in the last three years."

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Many predictions are being heard of a business

improvement in the fall. This must indeed come about to justify prices in many instances; a fairly general recovery has already been discounted. The market has reached a tempting but rather dangerous stage. Rapid advances in easily manipulated specialties are alluring so long as money remains cheap this process can be continued, but the fact should be realized

that market prices are no longer low: Indeed, the average is not far from the high of last year. Granting some business recovery, few stocks today are cheap: low rates for money create an urge to buy, but do not of themselves create values. While we do not at this time anticipate any serious decline, we believe the point has been reached where some degree of caution should be exercised.

Tucker, Anthony & Co., Boston—Except for spurts of activity, bulges or dips, we anticipate a relatively quiet but firm market. Sure dividend-payers are certain to be in demand as long as present money rates obtain, and as for pools, they too will be immensely helped in their probable policy of supporting their favorites until seasonable autumn trade draws nearer.

On reactions, purchases of railroads and utilities are advocated.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: The indications of an approaching reaction in the stock market seem to us to be quite manifest. For several sessions the speculative issues have acted somewhat tired, and while there has been a great churning movement going on, there has been no

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Al-

though many industries still report current business much below normal, the feeling that present conditions will be succeeded by better times in the near future is prevalent. While some securities have advanced notably, many are still selling at attractive figures, and we feel that if one will use discretion in making a selection of his purchases, excellent opportunities are to be found.

Tucker, Bartholomew & Co., Boston: The stock market still acts in a manner which is wholly satisfactory. There is no

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: Aside from theories, the strength of the stock market is probably best explained by the fact that idle funds have been accumulating and have found their way persistently into stable dividend-paying securities.

curities, which were selling too low on the basis of the present rate for money. The public may, in our opinion, safely continue to pursue this policy of making commitments only in those securities which, by their dividend records and sound management of the corporations issuing them, have proved their permanent desirability.

F. L. Minkin & Co., Boston: We are more inclined than ever to look for a strong market during the summer months. At present, however, the averages for representative stocks have had an almost uninterrupted advance, and the technical position of the market is as a result somewhat impaired. We are, therefore, inclined to expect a moderate

FALL RIVER CLOTH MARKET DULL
FALL RIVER, Mass., July 12 (Special) —The local cloth market remained dull this week, with the total sales figured at 30,000 pieces. The 36-inch low counts for nearby delivery at prices generally un-

changed from those of last week consumed most of the business. Price quotations are: 38½-inch, 64x60, 10c; 39-inch, 56x44, 7½c; 40-inch, 56x44, 7c; 27-inch, 56x52, 5½c; 25-inch, 56x44, 5c.

pany show that more than 1,000,000 Ford cars and trucks were sold at retail during the first six months of 1934. The actual figure is 1,038,373, which exceeds total retail sales for the corresponding period in 1923 by 133,695, a gain averaging 22,182 sales per month.

LONDON, July 12—Money was 2 per cent today. Discount rates—short bills 2 3/4 per cent, three months' bills 3 1/2 per cent.

NURMI WINS THE CROSS-COUNTRY

U. S. Relay Team Breaks Mark
Set by British Four Earlier
in the Day

OLYMPIC STADIUM, Columbus, Ohio, July 12 (AP)—Paavo Nurmi, the Finnish runner, scored his third Olympic triumph today when he won the 10,000-meter cross-country race by more than 600 meters from his countryman, William Rittola, with Earl Johnson, the American runner, taking third place in a field of 20 runners. Nurmi's time was 42:15.5, beating the British record set by a team of four runners in 1920.

The British relay team broke the world record in the 400-meter relay race with a time of 4:25.5, beating the American record of 4:28.5 set by a team of four runners in 1920. The British team consisted of W. R. Rancey, W. P. Nichol and L. C. Newby.

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The Americans raced hard to clip 4-25 of a second off the mark set by Great Britain in the third heat and equalled in the third heat by Holland. The United States team was composed of Frank Hunter, New York, and New York, interscholastic sprint champion; Louis Clark of Johns Hopkins, New York; and Alfred Leacock, New York.

Brunetto, sterling Argentine track performer, sprang the first surprise of the day by breaking the Olympic record in the running hop, step and jump with a mark of 15.42 meters, superseding the record of 14.92 meters, made by T. F. Ahearn of England in 1920.

The Argentine runner, name is L. A. Brunetto, was the first South American to gain prominence in this Olympic track and field event. His first attempt was a record of 15.42 meters.

The hitting in the National League was dominated by the leaders of the American League, showing the way with 332. Z. D. Wheat of Brooklyn, batting second, with 332, and Brunetto's mark today is equivalent to 50 ft. 1-16 in.

The Olympic record held by Ahearn, which Brunetto broke today was 48 ft. 1-16 in.

Fouls were called on Brunetto on his next two efforts but his first mark remained the best when the first section of the field had completed its performance. The Finnish star jumped only 14.62 meters.

United States fencers today won in creditable style their first matches in the opening round of the Olympic four-man sabre competition. The American team defeated the Uruguayan team 9 matches to 7. A. S. Lyon, Lieut. V. C. Canner and Harold van Buskirk, winning three matches each, but the Uruguayan registered three more victories than their conquerors.

Both the United States and Argentina teams are considered to have good chances of surviving the elimination rounds, particularly since France, which dominated the early competitions, makes no pretension to superiority in the sabre events, although it has strong hopes of placing.

It was extremely hot today and this kept down the attendance at the Olympic Stadium, the Parisians apparently preferring the coolness of the seaside resorts to sitting and watching the athletic performance in the sweltering heat of the city. This was a disappointment to the French Olympic committee which had expected today to be one of the big attendance days of the meet.

The gate receipts for the 1924 Olympic Games reached 4,500,000 francs with yesterday's meet at the Colombes Stadium. Today's receipts and those of the closing day tomorrow, with the Marathon race as a big attraction, are expected by the Olympic committee to bring the total to 10,000,000 francs.

The tennis, rowing, swimming, wrestling, boxing and other minor events still left to be run off during the coming week are estimated to produce more than 1,000,000 francs for admissions, bringing the total receipts to between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 francs.

De la Horta, the Belgian, won the individual championship of the Olympic fencers yesterday. The American fencer, second, was second. The American fencer, second, was second.

Second Heat—Won by Edwin Wide, Sweden. W. L. Cox, United States, second. R. Kirby, New York, third. W. L. Tibbette Jr., United States, fourth. D. J. Connelly, United States, fifth. Erikson, Sweden, sixth. Burtin, France, seventh. The United States won with 18 points. Time—5m. 45s.

10,000-METER WALK. Second Heat—Won by Frigiero, Italy. C. C. McMaster, South Africa, second. Schwab, Switzerland, third. W. L. Tibbette Jr., United States, fourth. F. E. Clark, Great Britain, fifth. Time—49m. 18s.

10,000-Meter Cross-Country Race (Individual)—Won by Nurmi, Finland; Rittola, Finland, second; R. E. Johnson, United States, third; L. E. Mida of Butterfield, 2 and 1 in the final match at Park Ridge Country Club, Franklin Park, 4 and 2 in the final-round encounter yesterday at the Belmont Spring Country Club.

FORREST WINS JUNIOR TITLE. BELMONT, Mass., July 12—M. W. Forrest of Lowell, member of the Vesper Country Club today, defeated Massachusetts junior golf champion, a result of his victory over Charles MacAndrew of Dorchester and Scarborough Golf Club, Franklin Park, 4 and 2 in the final-round encounter yesterday at the Belmont Spring Country Club.

PICK-UPS

EAST and west broke even on series winning in the American League. New York and Boston, eastern representatives won against Cleveland and Philadelphia respectively while Chicago and Detroit, western visitors, defeated Philadelphia and Washington respectively. Philadelphia won three and lost two to Philadelphia. New York won four and lost two to Philadelphia.

The National League the series were also even. New York won for the east against St. Louis and Cincinnati won for the west over the Phillies. The other series broke even. Pittsburgh won two and lost two to the Braves. Brooklyn tied with the Cardinals. Cincinnati won four and lost one against Philadelphia. New York won two and lost one in St. Louis.

Harvey Cotton, Cub's first baseman, caused the major league record to be broken by equalling the record of 20 games accepted at first base yesterday. week are estimated as likely to produce mark was first established in 1875. Only the National League has made by Brooklyn.

Detroit made only five hits against Walter Johnson yesterday but won the game and gave New York undepicted position in the American League. New York won four and lost two to Philadelphia. New York won four and lost two to Philadelphia.

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Marston, Jones and Sweetser Invited

INVITATIONS have been sent to M. R. Marston of Philadelphia, United States amateur champion; J. W. Sweetser of New York, formerly title holder, and R. T. Jones Jr. of Atlanta, formerly national open champion, to take part in the western amateur golf championship here, July 12 to 16, when Charles Evans Jr. will defend the title for the eighth time.

Evans has won the crown more times than any other golfer ever held a title of like magnitude. Last year Sweetser entered the meet at Cleveland but was defeated by Evans in the semifinals of the thirty-eight hole.

The Western Golf Association has 100 golf clubs in its list, but none has been able in recent years to furnish a match for Evans.

M. J. BRADY WINS ANOTHER TITLE

Captures Metropolitan Open Golf With a Card of 292

ROSLYN, N. Y., July 12—M. J. Brady, former western and Massachusetts champion, is today possessor of another trophy as a result of his victory in the metropolitan open championship at the Engineers' Country Club yesterday. His 72-hole total of 292 was two strokes better than that of William MacFarlane, the professional from the Oak Ridge Golf Club, Tuckahoe, N. Y. John Farwell, who defeated Brady in the first round, after playing even with Brady for 63 holes, blew up on the last nine, taking 77 for the round and 295 for the 72 holes.

Brady who came to the Winged Foot Golf Club at Mamaroneck, N. Y., from Detroit, needed two 4's for a 70 on his last round. He got his 4 at No. 17 and then took a 6 at the home hole after sending his second shot to the bunker. J. J. Mapes of Myopia, a member of the Harvard varsity team, brought in an even 300 to take sixth place. Mapes' score was not only surprising—it was amazing. He had 153 the first two days, and yesterday he made 75 and 72. He had three 4's for a 69 on his last round, but took 6 at the sixteenth and a 5 at the seventeenth.

Spellman of Brown Winner on Points

PARIS, July 12 (AP)—In the Olympic catch-as-catch-can wrestling contests today, a Canadian, Spellman of Brown, won the United States four victories and four defeats.

The American wrestlers, starting out rather badly yesterday, finished up the day's program in the evening by breaking even in their bouts. The defeat of C. M. McWilliams, the star Cornell University wrestler, and Perry Marter of the Los Angeles A. C. in the afternoon were made up in the evening by the victories of H. A. Smith of the U. S. Navy and Guy Lookabough of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College. W. D. Wright Jr. of Cornell lost to Pekala of Finland after a 5-minute extra period, but Russell Vis of Los Angeles defeated Montgomery of Canada to even the score.

Lookabough's defeat of the sturdy Swiss, Muller, and Smith's overtime battle with the Norwegian, were the features of the evening session. The victories of Vis in the lightweight, Lookabough in the welter and Smith in the middleweight classes cheered up the small but ardent American section at the Velodrome d'Hiver.

McWilliams was defeated earlier in the day by Larson of Sweden, on points, while the American, who was floored Marter after a brief struggle.

Bryan Hines, Northwestern University, defeated Diller of Belgium on points in the 125-pound class, bringing the United States' total of victories to five.

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Lancashire Keeps Unbeaten Record

Yorkshire Moves Up in English County Cricket Standing

By Cecil from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 12—Not a single game was drawn in the second series of matches in the county cricket championship this week. Lancashire retains an unbeaten record, having won five of its six matches, and Yorkshire moved up to the level with Middlesex as the result of its overwhelming victory over Essex, whom they defeated by ten innings and 121 runs.

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THREE MATCHES ON CLAY COURTS

One Singles and Two Doubles Contests in Semifinal Round Scheduled

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 12 (Special)—One singles and two doubles matches in the semifinal round are scheduled to be played this afternoon in the national clay court tennis championship at the Triple A Club.

H. B. Snodgrass, Los Angeles, will oppose C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, in the singles, while the doubles will bring against R. E. Schlegel, Australia, and A. H. Chapin Jr., Hyannis, Mass., in the upper bracket, and W. T. Tilden and H. C. Kinsley, Philadelphia, against C. J. Griffin and San Francisco, and B. I. C. Norton, St. Louis, in the lower bracket.

Snodgrass advanced to the semifinal round by defeating Chapin yesterday, and has steadily improved his game each day of the tournament. Griffin, who won from H. C. Kinsley on Thursday, appears ready to give Snodgrass plenty of competition, and a close battle is expected when the two players meet today.

The two doubles matches will likely produce some interesting rallies. The Kinsey brothers, holders of the title, favored to win from Tilden and Chapin, who are expected to win from Tilden and Weiner without much difficulty.

The longest and most interesting match of the tournament took place when Tilden and Weiner defeated W. D. Brown and P. Kammann, the second ranking St. Louis doubles team. Five sets were required before the Philadelphians gained a victory. It was a four-round contest and lasted for three hours and 20 minutes.

Nearly 3000 persons saw the St. Louis team make a brilliant effort to win the match. Brown and Kammann took the opening set and forced Tilden and Weiner to a 15-13 score before losing the second. The visitors won the third set, 6-4, and the fourth set, 6-3, to win the match. Brown and Kammann won the next two games, but lost the following, giving Tilden and Weiner the set and match. The final score was 6-3, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

Another interesting battle took place when Schlesinger and Chapin won from Westbrock and Snodgrass. This was a four-set match, with Schlesinger and Chapin winning the first two sets, Schlesinger and Chapin won the third easily. Play was close in the fourth and fifth sets, the Californians losing by a narrow margin.

Emmett Pare, Chicago, and Weiner advanced to the final round of the junior singles event yesterday. Pare eliminated Thomas McMillan, Philadelphia, while Weiner defeated Joseph Smith, the local champion.

John McMillan, Philadelphia, is now in the final round of the boys' singles. In the final round of the boys' singles, John McMillan, Philadelphia, is now in the final round of the boys' singles.

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Andrewes Faces Lott in Final

Canadian Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament to End With International Flavor

TORONTO, July 12 (Special)—The final matches in the men's singles and doubles in the annual Canadian Lawn Tennis Association championships today are international affairs as in the former event G. M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, junior champion of the United States, meets C. K. F. Andrewes of this city, while in the doubles Lott, paired with Samuel Hardy of New York, will be opposed by W. P. Crocker and D. R. Morrice of Montreal, the Ontario and Quebec title holders. The international angle may be pronounced in the final of the mixed doubles as the male members of three of the four remaining pairs in this competition are from outside the Dominion. Both Lott and Hardy are in the semifinals but they meet in this round today while in the other half C. Godefrey, the Dutch player, and his partner meet the strong Toronto pair, Mrs. Harry Bickle and Robert Baird who eliminated Mrs. C. V. Hitchins, champion of Mexico, and her partner, T. Berry of Winnipeg, yesterday.

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THE HOME FORUM

Where the Inn Has Its Part in History

WHEN the average American makes his plan to "do England" (an admirable phrase) in a certain number of days, he is quite sure to leap from Stratford-on-Avon to London by way of Oxford, tarrying for breath, and probably for luncheon, at the university town. And if there is one thing more than another that this tourist looks for in his fancy it is, sadly enough, neither any one of the colleges nor yet the famous High Street. It is, you may be quite sure, the Mitre Inn; and lest my assertion be questioned, I shall proceed to offer evidence of its soundness in the nature of this incident. Not so many years ago a tourist from the United States, with his family, was making the "grand tour" of England: London, Warwick, Stratford, Oxford, and back to London. Leaving Stratford in the morning with the intention of lunching at Oxford, and finding that a little time remained for the colleges, he wired to mine host of the Mitre Inn thus: "Have luncheon for six at 1 o'clock; have keys of the university ready at 12:15." Determination was strong within him to do justice to "the university," even at the expenditure of as much as forty-five minutes of time.

The Mitre is truly a wonderful old place, almost a part of the great educational system itself. In its historic and literary associations. Recollection is keen of my tarry there directly after landing at Southampton, and especially of the difficulty of finding one's way anywhere above stairs, in the maze of narrow winding passages, and even more narrow stairways. And the famous "coffee room," with its Chippendale furniture, and its splendid massive sideboard, and its Vernon silver, is one of the most remarkable of any of the English inns.

But the Mitre is only one of many; for in the history, and more especially in the literature, of no country in the world has the inn played so large a part as in that of England.

The American tourist is most familiar with the inns of Dickens, but there are many more famous than those which Mr. Pickwick and his friends frequented, many more aged and more attractive. Up to half a century ago, the inn was an important national institution in England, as today it is one of the attractions for the stranger in this fair land. In the coaching days it was, as Lord William Pitt Rivers says, "one of the cross-roads of the United Kingdom, this long, low, homely-looking place, in and out of which the coaches pulled at all hours of the day and night." Thus he describes the famous "White Horse Inn," in Piccadilly, which stood on the site of one of the great modern structures of today. "Few sights were more amusing," What confusion.

When Hawthorne was touring England, mostly on foot, he made it a point to search out the inns of English literature, and he declares that he was disappointed in being unable to find, at Lichfield, the inn so feelingly referred to in Partridge's "Beaux Stratagem." Yet he was consoled by finding entertainment at the Black Swan, once owned by Dr. Johnson, and which still offers its hospitality to the traveler. And in the pleasant little town of Tewkesbury, the Bell Inn, of "John Halifax, Gentleman," is quite in evidence, almost in shadow of the Abbey, and having the fact that, as trenchermen, the distinguished guests of the King's Arms were of startling prowess.

The Midland Inn, as often as not half-timbered and flower-covered, is altogether in keeping with the country's ineffable charm. Well off the beaten way, at the tiny village of Chaddesley Corbett, only a score of miles from Birmingham, is the Talbot, unchanged for centuries, frequented by many artists and writers. The inn at Cumnor, where begins "Kenilworth," still exists, as does the Jolly Farmer, at Farnham, birthplace of William Cobbett. But about the delightful "White Swan," at Henley-in-Arden, hard by Stratford, clings renown indeed; for it is here, Midlanders insist, that Shennstone found such hospitality as to inspire his peasant lines.

"Who'er has travelled life's dull round, Where'er his stages may have been, May sigh to think he still has found His warmest welcome at an inn."

And at an inn of old England, beyond that of any other land, his welcome would have been warm in very truth.

M. T. G.

what a babel of tongues! The tumult, the noise, was "war" the pen of a Bos, or the pencil of Cruikshank. People rushing hither and thither, some who had come too early and more who had come too late. There were carriages, hackney coaches, carts and barrows; porters jostling, cads elbowing, coachmen wrangling, passengers grumbling, men pushing, women scolding.

From the Tabard Inn which, until 1875, stood across the river in Southwark, there set forth on that spring morning, more than five and a quarter centuries ago, the thirty Canterbury Pilgrims, and thus immortality was lent to the name. But the Tabard of the last century was not that of 1388, which was burned or pulled down in the seventeenth century. There is still in existence, however, as a place of entertainment, the George Inn, at Dorchester, fifty miles out of London on the Oxford road, which Byam Shaw used as a model in his famous painting "The Canterbury Pilgrims."

London, unfortunately, has nothing left of its famous old inns, whose names are so inseparably connected with England's great. They have been sacrificed to the thing called progress. But there are many still left in the country; and it is thitherward one must turn to find those centuries-old places of entertainment and lavish hospitality about which is woven the spell of romantic literature, and where there have transpired many notable happenings in a nation's history.

It is, perhaps, better that more than one charming little flower-covered inn lies well off the beaten track, and is thus unknown to the tourist. For the fine Lygon Arms, at charming Broadway, that Worcestershire village which nestles so comfortably at the foot of the Cotswold Hills, and the noted old "Shakespeare Hostelry," at Stratford, are sad examples of what happens when the old inn is abandoned entirely to the brief-tarrying and large-spending tourist. Something seems to have preserved the equally famous New Inn, at Gloucester, from the fate of being a tourist resort. Yet its guest-book is as interesting reading as those of the Lygon Arms or the Shakespeare; and it is known to the artists, writers and travelers of every land. No change has there been through the centuries in its cobbled courtyard, its vine-hung galleries, its low-studded, oaken-raftered chambers. And John Twining, who founded the inn in 1456, might well recognize it today.

The Bell Inn, at Rochester, described succinctly yet sufficiently by Mr. Jingle as "a good house, good beds," is still that in very truth, unaltered even in name. And The Foundry, at Canterbury, said to have been the gathering-place of the plotters against St. Thomas in 1170, is still an inn, and claiming to be the oldest in England. Yet even against evidence the ancient "George" at Salisbury makes a similar claim. Mr. Pepys' diary records the fact that he once put up at the George, and that he was "mad" because of the high charge. As to age, though, the Fighting Cocks, at St. Albans, insists that it is not only the oldest inn but even the oldest inhabited house in all England. And its pugnacious sign modestly explains that it was "Rebuilt after the Flood!"

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"Who'er has travelled life's dull round, Where'er his stages may have been, May sigh to think he still has found His warmest welcome at an inn."

M. T. G.

July Music

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
A golden velvet bumble bee,
Droning away in the yellow clover,
Heavy with honey, sleepily humming,
Tells me now that the spring is over.

The high, hot song of the shrill cicada
Sounds from the pink acacia tree,
Forth the essence of summer pouring
In one long note of ecstasy.

Organ hum of the bumble bee,
Golden flute from the bobolink's throat
Makes a summer orchestra mingling
With the cicada's violin note.

Lovely the tender days of May time,
Lovelier the warm sweet breath of June,
But the zenith of all the summer is
thrilling
In the perfect song of July at noon.
Erica Selridge.



Branch With Apple Blossom. From an Etching by Miss Anna Airy

Samuel Pepys's Literary Taste

He frequently reads the plays that he has seen on the stage, sometimes liking them better in print than in the actual performance, sometimes not so well. His wife reads plays to him, as well as other things, and they both enjoy it. He reads novels and hopes that God will forgive him for spending a whole Sunday in the perusal of French romances. . . . It appears that the *Diary*, again like the average man, was not a great lover of poetry. He turns to Chaucer occasionally, with a certain amusement, picks up a volume of his contemporaries now and then, says Dryden, say Cowley, say Butler, reads, of course, plays in verse as well as in prose. What saves his memory in the poetical line is his devotion to the old ballads and the magnificent and most valuable collection of them which formed an important part of his much-prized library. His real in the pursuit of these shows charmingly in a passage of one of the letters of his last years. "If you could prompt me to any means for my coming to more knowledge of the volume of ballads you mentioned yesterday, wherein was that of the battle of Agincourt, I should gladly look after it."

Pepys naturally met most of the famous literary men of his time. The greatest of all, Milton, does not appear in the *Diary* and is only indirectly referred to in a letter of one of Pepys's correspondents. But Dryden is introduced quite frequently, and at a later date Pepys seems to have known him well. The poet writes, in answer to some request, "my desire is to be a command to me," and Pepys rejoins on the same day, expressing his obligation and urging his friend to partake of "a cold chicken and salad." We get a second-hand glimpse of the grave and dignified figure of Cowley, and Evelyn is always waiting around the corner for a chat. One of the most winning of these literary apparitions is that of old Thomas Fuller, whom Pepys takes to the Dog Tavern for entertainment, where Fuller regales him with feats of that extraordinary memory and intellect, among other things mentioning that he had lately to four emperors' great scholars dictate together in Latin, upon different subjects of their proposing, faster than they were able to write, till they were tired."

But the mere external gossip of the *Diary*, picturesque as it is, is of less interest to us than the revelation of the *Diary*'s own mind; and this was the opinion of the literature have the same charm as in other matters, that of complete freshness and independence. They have a certain value as themselves, but a far greater value as portraying him. . . . If a classic bores him, he says so. If a popular author disgusts him, he says so. Though all the critics in the world praise it, it makes no difference. He may regret his recalcitrance; he will not conceal it. And when one is thoroughly impressed with the truth of Sterne's re-

mark, that "of all the canes which are wanted in this canting world, though the cane of hypocrites may be the worst, the cane of criticism is the most tormenting," one welcomes Pepys's frankness with delight, even when he commits the last of sins, that of differing from one's self. A Lord write verses? And we must go down on our knees and admire them, because he is a lord? No, sir! "Thereabouts I to a barber's shop to have my hair cut, and there met with a copy of verses, mightily commended by some gentlemen there, of my Lord Mordaunt's. . . . They are but sorry things; only a Lord made them." As for "Hudibras," the best seller of the day, Pepys simply cannot go it at all. He buys it and is bored and sells it again. Then he buys another copy and makes another effort. No use whatever; the stuff is not to his taste and there is no more to be said about it. Gamaliel Bradford, in "The Soul of Samuel Pepys."

On an Italian Lady Knitting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
She sits so still
One would not think she moved.
Her dusky hair makes rippling shade
About her brow and downcast eyes.
Her softly-folded lips,
Not vivid-red like pomegranate flower,
But deeper ruby like the fruit itself,
Enhance the glowing pallor of her face.

I never knew till now
That knitting held such charm.
Until I saw those slender fingers move,
Like ivory shuttles, to and fro:
Not hastily, but with a leisure grace
Weaving that silken web with her fair hands.
Helen Percival.

Enfranchisement

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALTHOUGH the word "enfranchisement" has come by common usage to refer largely to electoral voting, it is helpful to recall that the word has always been in use in connection with any development in human affairs that has resulted in greater freedom or in the attainment of privileges previously denied. Enfranchisement in some form has been going on since history began; and it has always signified higher and broader activity and growth, individually and collectively. There is one dominant feature in these steps of progress, however: wherever and whenever enfranchisement of any nature has become effective, there have appeared simultaneously with it greater obligations. When in the history of different countries electoral enfranchisement of foreign-born people has been granted, it has become at once necessary for those enfranchised to substitute for their former enforced inactivity interest and industry; otherwise, problems and difficulties have increased.

Incidental to civil and national governmental progress has come the question of granting the electoral vote to women; and phases of the problem still remain to be solved with the nations who have made some progress in such legislation, as well as with those countries which are industriously seeking such suffrage. In view of the rapid advancement along other lines, it should be the duty of every citizen of any nation to weigh and consider this matter carefully, and to maintain a consistent, normal attitude in thought and speech with regard to it.

In this, as in other problems, Christian Science offers a solution which may be realized by each individual in proportion to his or her application of its fundamental rules. Jesus said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." To know the truth is essential and vital to all progress, whether the necessity is freedom from sickness, sin, poverty, or from public or private rights withheld. Knowing the truth brings freedom from bondage or erroneous restraint. It is sometimes implied that those who make it their daily business to know the truth by studying Jesus' words and works do so only to be useful in church or religious matters, but those who have persistently striven to follow the Master by becoming industrious students of the Bible and the authorized Christian Science literature

ture, which clarifies and renders luminous the Scriptures, and to apply the knowledge thus gained, have invariably become more useful and active citizens, more alert and awake to public affairs and world questions. And this is because they are learning and experiencing the true spiritual enfranchisement which brings with it progress along all good lines and freedom in all right ways.

Therefore, when a thinker is given the electoral franchise, he or she does not lag behind and impede others, but is ready to assume whatever obligations may be involved, and to enter into whatever activity may be demanded. Every great public movement is made up of individual activity; and the success of the movement is determined by the proportion of the correct individual activity exercised by its promoters.

Pertinent to our activity along all right lines is this sentence, written by Mrs. Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 239): "The objects we pursue and the spirit we manifest reveal our standpoint, and show what we are winning." It therefore behooves us to think out these matters carefully, make our decisions wisely and conscientiously, and, praying always for divine guidance, to be consistently active according to our light. There is no place either for shirking or for untempered zeal. A well-balanced, properly poised thinker is a great asset to a nation, especially in matters of public interest; and if we make an effort to understand and help in the solution of the world problems, we shall lose the narrow view that obtains from lack of information and consequent indecision, and gain a higher altitude of thought that permits of more freedom and a greater sense of adjustment in human affairs.

The importance of individual activity cannot be overestimated; and the most helpful and useful citizens are those who are correctly informed and have become self-reliant and dependable through clear thinking and the determination to be guided by wisdom and unselfish motives. It is a great privilege to serve one's fellow-men and to co-operate in the endeavor toward national progress and better conditions. The electoral franchise is but one step in the ladder of progress, and those who are concerned with it should be willing to take the steps leading to and beyond the right to vote.

brightness—splendens, purpureus, and the like. . . . Roman painting shows at once a physical sensitiveness to colour and a lack of poetic interest. At Pompeii the mountains on the horizon are quite correctly indicated by a slate-blue tone, but the absence of any reference to this colour seems to be good evidence that it gave no satisfaction to the poet. In the same way, the artists of the Renaissance, from Jan van Eyck to Claude and Rubens far outran the poets of their age, proving the beauty of the mountain long before literature was ready to accept the proof.

Athena was violet-crowned; but a people who themselves wore chaplets of flowers did not need to look towards Hymettus, suffused with a violet lustre in the evening sun. The power of seeing the fact must not be confused with the power of seeing beauty in the fact. Campbell's lines on the azure mountain, to which distance lends enchantment, have now become the tritest of quotations; but we are apt to forget that, although the enchantment was not new when the Pleasures of Hope was written in 1799—even Pope had admired the "bluish hills"—an Elizabethan or Jacobean poet would scarcely have understood it. The Roman, at least as much as the Elizabethan, was stimulated only by a nearer prospect which he could accurately appraise—one that left nothing to be guessed, but presented a clear-cut and definite picture to the eye. Mountains must have looked as blue to Lucan as to Campbell, but the Roman poet takes no pleasure in the aerial perspective, in terms of colour. —E. E. Sikes, in "Roman Poetry."

Flute Music

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Silvery moonlight, like a blessing,
Lies upon the lake and forest;
Hushed are birds and little creatures
That with song and noisy chatter
Fill the golden, sparkling daytime;
Peace and silence reign unbroken—
Save for music of the wavelets
Lapping on the sandy lake shore,
And the soft contented murmur
Of the pine trees on the mountain.

Far across the moonlit water
Floats a little careless row boat;
In his hand, the youth who drifts
there,
Holds a flute—his silver songster:
Now he plays of home and childhood,
Now a strain of some old love song—
And he pauses as the echo
Floats back to him from the mountain.

Grim and dark, that looms before
him,
Echo Mountain, redmen named it.
And perhaps in days departed,
In a drifting bark canoe—
Some young brave in mellow moonlight
Played his flute—as you are playing,
Filled with hope of great achievement.

Peace and sadness, joy and longing
Filled his heart as yours is full;
So his wooden flute gave comfort—
Just as yours—your silver songster,
Comforts you, O Youth afloat there,
With your music in the moonlight.
Caroline Lawrence Dier.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1924

EDITORIALS

It was a capital idea for the editors of Harper's Magazine to invite Mr. A. G. Gardiner, the well-known English journalist, to write, as they say, "with complete frankness on the present state of feeling between his country and the United States." It is curious, however, that Mr. Gardiner seems to find that state of feeling, so far as Americans are concerned, much less friendly than the ordinary observer would think. It would have helped Mr. Gardiner in the development of his theme if he had attended the last conventions of the two great American political parties, and particularly so if he had been informed, prior to his doing so, regarding the ordinary practice at such gatherings.

For the first time in probably forty years, the eternal Irish question found no place in the discussions of either convention. There was no appeal made for sympathy for Ireland, nor any demand made that "the brutality of the British oppressor" should be roundly denounced. The Irish delegations, which in the past besieged the doors of the committees on resolutions and threatened unutterable things unless something was done for Ireland, were missing; and with their disappearance there vanished any possibility of an utterance which could in the slightest degree be regarded as unfriendly to Great Britain.

We think that the attitude of entire satisfaction with Anglo-American relations which was apparent in both of these great representative bodies was largely influenced by the fact that Great Britain had acceded to American representations in regard to liquor smuggling, and had negotiated the treaty extending the power of search of the United States over British vessels to points on the high seas twelve miles off shore. In all probability, before another group of conventions comes around, the British Government will have seen the wisdom of suppressing, so far as its laws permit, the present methods by which British shipowners strive to evade the prohibition law of the United States.

Nothing in the platform of either American party indicates anything but the utmost friendship for Great Britain, and it is perhaps worthy of note that the Democrats nominated a former ambassador to the Court of St. James's without the point ever being raised against him that he had been too near royalty. With such an attitude assumed by the most prominent politicians of the country, who may fairly be expected to reflect public sentiment, it would seem that laborious discussions by journalists of reasons for the antagonism of the United States to Great Britain are somewhat redundant and beyond the fact.

When Mr. Gardiner's contribution on this subject is carefully studied, it would seem to be far from being likely to cast oil on troubled waters, if, indeed, the waters are troubled. It is largely a proclamation of the great and generous deeds done by Great Britain during the World War, and an expression of wonder that the people of the United States are not constantly lost in admiration of them. It is, moreover, from first to last tinged with that attitude of hostility to France which seems to be the dominant sentiment of every British writer today. He says, for example, that "the peaceful penetration of the American press with French influence has been one of the most obvious and sinister facts in the public life of America today."

We are interested in this charge of the boring-from-within methods of the French. The Christian Science Monitor is perhaps the most thoroughly international paper published in the United States. If any paper should be cognizant of any effort of the French to exert such a sinister influence, it would be this one. And yet we can recall no instance of the French Government, through any of its representatives, attempting to influence the course of the Monitor in any way.

Into this office comes pretty regularly a circular of the French Information Bureau which contains statistics and other information of notable value. Probably if we said it was supported by the French Government there would be a prompt and indignant denial. But at about the same intervals comes another circular emanating from British sources, giving international information, most of it, so far as we can discover, correct, but all of it redounding to the honor and glory of John Bull and his tight little island. That the British Government has anything to do with this we have no belief; nevertheless, it affords a complete antidote to the only example of French propaganda with which we are familiar. Leaflets, circulars, and periodicals of the same kind come from many of the countries of continental Europe. The only considerable one which seems to maintain an attitude of aloofness and indifferent silence is the Soviet Government of Russia, which every now and then is accused of spending millions of dollars for the purpose of influencing the foreign press.

These charges of propaganda on the part of European governments are easy to make, but hard to prove. Mr. Gardiner's article would have been quite as convincing and less irritating if he had omitted the repeated pin-pricks with which he harasses the American who hopes to see England and France as harmonious in peace as they were in war. But whatever is to be said of the line of his argument, his conclusion expresses the view which the Monitor has long held, and which we believe is supported by a vast majority of opinion in the United States. "It would be true today," he declares, "to say that America and England can save the world, and that no other powers can. But they cannot save it without mutual confidence and good will. It is this fact which makes the promotion of solid, enduring friendship between the two nations the highest concern of human society."

THE definite closing of a Russo-Japanese agreement hangs fire, though persisting reports from Tokyo show it a highly probable entry on the official books of a near future. The best-informed papers in the islands state categorically that the relations of the peoples form the text for constant discussion in the new Kato Cabinet, but the Premier yet hesitates to take the final step. When this treaty comes, if it comes, it will exhibit two aspects not only of large but of perhaps primary import. Foremost must be set the fact that a step may have been taken toward a regrouping of the powers with a Far Eastern influence thrown strongly into the scales. Were the lands of the Shoguns and the Soviets to become allied, either China or Germany might be drawn into their orbit, and the one happening would be strategically as potent as the other. This, however, may be left for later consideration.

The second matter—of immediate sort—may be summed up in four words: "All Sakhalin for Japan." It may be made fully clear by some such brief as this:

North Sakhalin certainly is possessed of some oil and may show itself exceedingly rich in the mineral. Japan needs oil so greatly that she would go far to increase her holdings; for instance, canceling Russia's political debt to her and according Moscow de jure recognition. Russia has no need for more oil than she now controls in her famous fields west of the Urala.

Russia mightily desires the improved standing, political and financial, to be won by more "first class" official friends. Wherefore it must seem that a mutually profitable bargain waits to be struck between these states as regards the island in the Sea of Okhotsk, which they have shared since Portsmouth's treaty, in 1905.

It is, indeed, an open secret in circles intimately conversant with this situation that the very crux of any agreement is the future control of Sakhalin. There is no good reason to question that this is fact, although it is belittled obviously both in Moscow and Tokyo. Russia proclaims in almost so many words, "We shall never consider the alienation of our territory," and Japan commits herself to nothing, one way or the other; is indifferent, if you please. All of which is the quite usual Oriental way of initiating properly an interesting transaction.

The need for petroleum in the Island Kingdom of the Pacific was adequately outlined in an interview given to this paper less than a month ago by Mr. Kenzo Sato, a chemical engineer on the staff of the Nippon Oil Company, Ltd. His country now produces only 350,000 tons yearly, high grade or low, which falls so far short of the demand that in 1923 \$10,000,000 worth was imported. So it naturally follows that Japan seeks oil—as when (to give a single instance) last April saw her trade and various missions busy in Persia, where no agents of hers had been since the seventies.

As to petroleum deposits in the island north of Yezo, there can be little doubt. The lower portion (Japan's for the past nineteen years) is producing steadily, though neither in great quantity nor of high quality. Russia's area to the north is reputed by geologic authorities to be wonderfully rich, a report, which, however, remains to be proved. Some test wells are said to have borne out all forecasts.

There is, of course, a possible American complication in whatever changed control may take place. The Sinclair Company obtained a 1000-square-mile concession there in the open days of 1923, though all attempts to develop or even prospect have been prevented by the Tokyo authorities—in occupation since the Nikolaevsk massacre of 1920. The Americans recently have been reassured by Moscow that their holdings will be respected. Russia's present mission in China has been speaking, too, the gist of its outgivings being that its Government has "no intention of ceding Sakhalin"; would, on the contrary, "insist on Japan's unconditional withdrawal," but then would "gladly discuss fisheries or other concessions."

There are not a few reasons why the Mikado's Ministry would like to control this much-discussed island in its entirety. Alluvial gold is there. A considerable coal field, too. The forests are extensive. The herring fisheries are profitable. It would be a practicable outlet, also, for Japan's overplus of population, since the climate (quite like that of British Columbia) is such that the somewhat sensitive folk from Dai Nippon thrive under it. But, when all is claimed and granted, there remains one factor figuring most weightily in whatever solution of the equation may be gained—oil.

WHEN American voters, members of that huge majority of citizens classified as the "rank and file," complaining of political ills, are reminded that the remedy is entirely in their own hands, that they get just the government they deserve, etc., their usual answers are: "Oh, what's the use?" or "You can't reform politics," or "Politicians are all alike, good for nothing." These expressions, while they unfortunately have some basis in observed facts, are too indiscriminate. The mental attitude they denote is far too extreme. It excuses, and tries to justify, and intensifies political inertia, laziness and neglect of public duties that give the unscrupulous ones among politicians the very opportunities they seek.

If voters of the kind described would look about them, they could discover many politicians unlike those so often denounced. They would see that there are men in public office who use their powers for the benefit of the citizens as a whole and that there are reformers in executive positions who are not "dreamers," but are more practical than those politicians so often labeled "practical." It is of value in getting a right perspective of political life to notice a case of this kind. In doing so one need not "boom" the official who exhibits the desirable traits or produces the results described. He can be considered simply as an example of the sort the voters can elect, if they so desire, and as a proof that such men are available.

Sakhalin, Oil and Diplomacy

A brief news dispatch recently published quoted a very few figures given by Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania in telling some of the things done by his administration in the first fourteen months of its management of the State's affairs. He declared that \$40,000 of the money of the people had been saved every working day through abolition of "political snaps," wiping out of "political favoritism," buying supplies "honestly, intelligently, and economically" and by placing the State's work on a "sound business basis."

A simple process in mathematics will show that the saving of \$40,000 each working day means the accumulation of about \$12,000,000 in a year, which can be devoted to the beneficial activities of the commonwealth instead of being frittered away, and lost to the people who contributed it in taxes, in the futile and harmful ways described by the Governor—those wrongful uses of public funds that make the public so critical of "politicians" and "politics."

The achievement of Governor Pinchot in this one particular is worthy of careful consideration along lines such as these: It is distinctly practical; it must appeal to business men and all taxpayers; it shows the possibility of applying common sense methods to the management of a state's affairs; it proves the immense value of using such methods in relation to public affairs; if it can be done in Pennsylvania, where a different sort of politics has been long in vogue, it can be done anywhere, provided the public will only throw off its lethargy and take that efficient and commanding part in public matters to which both duty and opportunity so urgently call them.

Governor Pinchot's record in this connection provides a forceful and striking answer to the often expressed and pessimistic exclamation: "Oh, what's the use!"

LOOKING far ahead of his time, a German professor is collecting phonograph records, which he is said to guarantee for 10,000 years, to appease the intelligent curiosity of posterity about the present age. Imagination conjures up a picture of Mr. and Mrs. Posterity selecting a record from their collection of "numerous speeches and sayings gathered from the natives of many countries," and listening with delight while the selected native mechanically addresses the family. Times will have changed, even beyond the reminiscent memory of Grandfather and Grandmother Posterity, and one is justified in wondering upon what kind of chairs, to consider a single detail, they will be sitting and with what kind of toy Baby Posterity will beguile the tedious hour while the curious elders are thus being "enlightened."

Of course they will observe the fact that human utterance has materially changed, and the Posterity family may marvel at the oddities and quaintness of the selected native's pronunciation. The younger Posterity's perchance may even giggle, for, unless human nature shall have greatly changed, they will consider their own pronunciation much better than anyone else's. But whether they will be edified by what they will be listening to is an altogether different matter. Indeed, while such records might fascinate students and present problems for their erudite consideration, it is extremely doubtful if they would be of the slightest real interest or use to our friends, the Posterities.

And then, too, supposing the German professor's records should eventually be discovered by excavation in an age that, having long forgotten the phonograph, would wonder what they were and try to decipher them as presenting an unknown writing. Then, instead of enriching posterity with immediately recognizable knowledge, he would have provided a puzzle for archaeologists comparable to those records of the ancient Minoan civilization which are undoubtedly records, but which nobody can read. Or, again, they might be regarded as symbols of some forgotten religion, the Cult of the Disk, perhaps a form of sun worship.

One would not, however, wish necessarily to discourage the professor. His motive, doubtless, is worthy and disinterested, and if his records (and a phonograph) survive they will surely give posterity food for thought, and material on which to exercise its intellectual ingenuity. Students of literature may even argue that similar things were what suggested the phrase, "Sonorous metal blowing material sounds," to the poet Milton when he was writing "Paradise Lost."

Editorial Notes

WITH the completion of the new transcontinental road in Africa, linking up Buta, in the Belgian Congo, with Mongalla, in the Sudan, a distance of nearly 600 miles, those who wish to do so can cross Africa in just a day or two more than three weeks. This crossing would make use of train, automobile, and boat, the terminals of the trip being Masaka, in Uganda, and Boma, at the mouth of the Congo. In passing, the road is supplied with gasoline stations every 100 miles or so. One almost expects to hear next that "Ice Cream and Hot Frankfurters" are also for sale to parched and hungry tourists!

SO LONG have citizens of Boston, Mass., steeled themselves to the xylophone effect of Harvard Bridge, that the announcement that the work of resurfacing it is to begin at once seems almost too good to be true. A granite block pavement has been decided upon, and soon the long-familiar loose boards and gaping holes of the roadway will be a thing of the forgotten past. Somehow, now that the famous bridge is really to receive attention, one feels a sense almost of losing a friend when one thinks that shortly the clash and clang of timber against timber, as traffic speeds across its length, will be silenced forever.

The Ancient Olympic Games

THE Paris Olympic Games will be the eighth of the revived series which began at Athens in 1896. But the original games date back into the mists of antiquity, 776 B. C. being the accepted date of the first Olympiad. These games were a great event in the lives of the ancient Greeks. They were not merely an athletic festival but a religious and political occasion of the first importance. For they were held in honor of the Olympian, Zeus, a god in whom all sections of the widely scattered Greek—or, as they called themselves, Hellenic—race had a share. Thus the games had their international aspect, in that every four years citizens of all the Hellenic states met there and celebrated their common origin for a brief period before settling down again to their almost chronic state of war.

But for the average Hellenic no doubt the sporting side of Olympia made the strongest appeal. The ancient Hellenes were the keenest athletes of the ancient world and even maybe of all times. An Olympic victory meant undying fame not only for the individual victor but for the state which nurtured him and for the fellow citizens who urged him on to victory. So for the week that preceded the games the dusty roads of Greece were crowded with a stream of eager pilgrims. In carriages, on horse or mule back, and a still greater number plodding sturdily afoot, they approached the hot and dusty plain of Elis.

What a wonderful scene! The banks of the River Alpheus already dried up by the summer sun, and the plains round the famous temple of Olympian Zeus are dotted with huts, booths and tents. A gay and chattering crowd throngs the courts of the numerous shrines and temples. Conjurers, soothsayers, hawkers, and minor poets ply their trade. Here and there are more exalted personages such as the tyrant—or king—of some city of Greater Greece who has entered a team in the chariot race and hopes perhaps to regain his waning popularity by leading as the winner of it. Famous philosophers, well-known statesmen, mingle with poets and sculptors.

Others stroll over to the Stadium itself to interview competitors from their own cities and to discuss with their trainers the prospects of their favorites in tomorrow's contests. Others, still more enthusiastic, take up their places in the slopes of the low-lying, rounded hills which form the background of the amphitheater. Seats there are none, the hills themselves being the only accommodation for spectators. Tomorrow they will be packed with dense crowds of onlookers, bareheaded in spite of the blazing midsummer sun, for within the sacred inclosure all heads must be bared.

The crowd is thoroughly representative of the Hellenic world, and not so very different from the democratic crowds that cover Epsom Downs on the English Derby Day—save for one thing. There are no women at Olympia, for the Olympic Games were strictly a male preserve. Only once—if we can believe the ancient chronicles—did a woman venture to enter the sacred inclosure determined to watch the triumph of her son. Discovered, she was apprehended, but the sacrilege was pardoned in consideration of the great love that tempted her.

The competitors themselves have been one month at Olympia. One of the conditions of entry is that each competitor should undergo one month's strict training under the eyes of the Olympic judges. All must be free-born citizens of pure Greek descent. Their training is rigorous and some of the events demand the utmost courage and endurance, for to the Greek athletics were looked upon as a preparation for the wars which were almost continuous in the history of the city states. In the days of hand-to-hand fighting a well-trained and skillful athlete was an asset to his city, and this, no doubt, accounts for the honor which was accorded to an Olympic victor.

At Sparta, for instance, the most militaristic of all the Greek states, an Olympic victor was accorded in battle the place next to the King himself. But indeed all the cities rendered homage to a citizen who obtained an Olympic crown. On his return the community turned out en masse to welcome him; part of the city wall was leveled that he might enter as a conqueror; for the rest of his life he was entitled to dine daily at the public expense; his exploits were enshrined in verse by the greatest poets of the age; his statue was set up within the sacred inclosure of Olympian Zeus. Small wonder, then, if Greek athletes attained a remarkable standard of excellence. Obviously comparisons with modern records are difficult, and "unofficial" records are notoriously unreliable. But allowing for pardonable exaggeration, a long jump of 54 feet is at least noteworthy.

Unfortunately the cult of athletics led to excesses which eventually brought the games into disrepute. Professionalism was introduced. The open air training of classical times gave way to more doubtful methods, and in the year 400 B. C. Euripides complained that "athletes were not the least of the countless plagues of Hellas"—an attack which was probably as bitterly resented as the more recent outburst against "the flannelled fool at the wicket and the muddled oaf at the goal."

G. T. C. G.

An Opinion on America's Newspapers

SIR ALFRED ROBBINS, prominent in the Masonic fraternity in England and for years a correspondent for the Birmingham (Eng.) Post, has written "Some Impressions of American Journalism" in a recent issue of the Newspaper World of London. Sir Alfred recently completed a three-months tour of the United States. He says in his article:

"Even if an attempt were made to appraise American journalism by the best specimens provided in New York, Washington, Boston, and Philadelphia, the result would be inadequate, not only as not including the more widely-circulated worst, but as excluding all the great newspaper centers outside the states on or very near the Atlantic seaboard. It is always to be remembered that there is no such thing as a national newspaper in the United States, the influence of even those best known in this country penetrating little beyond the state of publication."

"Even this limited assertion needs qualification. For example, Buffalo and New York are at opposite ends of New York State, and are 400 miles from each other. St. Louis and Kansas City, in the State of Missouri, are almost precisely the same distance apart. I have been in all four cities, and have read with keen interest the daily papers published in each. But Buffalo seemed to care as little for New York opinion as Kansas City did for that of St. Louis; while, outside the business world and the greater clubs, it is to be doubted whether any one city in each state saw much more of the other state city's journals than did St. Louis those of Buffalo, or Kansas City those of New York."

"Possibly, the nearest approach to a national newspaper is The Christian Science Monitor, published at Boston, a truly admirable journal both in matter and make-up. Its scope and circulation alike are not suggested in the limited title, and it covers a very wide field of social energy; but it would scarcely itself claim to hold in American opinion the position long ago won by The Times in the English-speaking world."